The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1894. NO. 31

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43 A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
No. 5. Mail.	No. 3. Mixed.	No. 1. Mixed.		No. 2. Mail.	No. 4. Mixed.	No. 6 Mail.
P. M.	a, m	a m.		A. M.	p. m.	P. M
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	1
1 20	9 26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	5
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	5 47
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	5 07
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	5 00
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	4 48
2 30	10 42	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 40	4 36
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4,29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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WHAT THEN?

We sit by the fireside, dear old wife and I,
Thinking and talking of days gone by,
Days so full of pleasure, and days all of pain.
But none of those days we'll see again.
We've lived, wife and I, near threescore years and ten.
The end comes—we'll pass away—what then?

Our children are scattered, some here and some there.
Some know we're living; others do not care.
We're old and feeble and only in the way,
While life's tide flows onward day by day.
When darkness comes, and we pass threescore and ten,
If friends should cast us aside, what then?

—Allen C. Browne in Brooklyn Eagle.

THE SILK CORD.

The noble Chao-Se was very unhappy. Nevertheless his rice crop had been unusually abundant; the white flowers of the tea plant filled his gardens; his silk cocoons were never richer; he was the lucky possessor of an autograph letter from the emperor, in which could be seen the word chaon, a credential of long life, and, lastly, he had seen divided in 10,000 pieces the body of his enemy Pe-Kong, who had affronted him by cutting off his pigtail.

Why, then, had our noble Chinese ordered the image of Fo to be belabored with sticks, leaving a mere wreck of that deity standing amid fragments of his former porcelain and imposing figure? And that evening at supper why had he disputed with his ancient cook the excellence of a magnificent dish of roast dog that all the guests had pronounced exquisite, disdained a cup of the finest Kyson tea and paid no attention to his pet monkey, in spite of all his playful caresses?

"Respected kinsmen," said Chao-Se gravely, after the meal had ended, to the three venerable Chinamen squatting at his side, "you all know that I had intended presenting my son at the court of our Celestial Kingdom."

The speaker and his hearers inclined their heads until their pigtails swept the floor, and it became necessary to remove the monkey, who imitated the action of these grave personages. Chao-Se continued:

"My son, Te-Ku, has not regarded my teachings. He does not know how to bend the body gracefully 18 times in making our court bow, nor is he familiar with the unalterable forms of our Celestial etiquette. He has rejected my old friend Ling's virtuous daughter, whose tiny feet could be incased in nutshells, and, let this astonish you, dear friends, defied by Chung, whose honored body now reposes in the tomb, he refused to disembowel himself, while his adversary expired triumphant with his abdomen ripped open in the most approved fashion. In this disgrace I have called you together, being resolved to follow your advice as to the best means of saving the family honor."

"You should, above all, disinherit Te-Ku," said the eldest of the council.

"And divide your possessions among us," added the second.

"And as the family honor is tarnished a sacrifice is necessary," said the third. "You should strangle yourself in order that the reputation of our house may not perish."

Such was the decision of the council. Chao-Se now, too late, regretted having convoked it.

* * * * * *

"What present is this you are bringing me?" asked the wife of Chao-Se that same night, noticing that her husband had placed a small ivory box upon the table of her room.

"Beautiful and dearly beloved Tian, I have a surprise for you," replied the noble Chinese gallantly.

Tian gathered herself up on her couch, exposing to view a pair of tiny feet some two or three inches in length.

"You have been a good wife," continued Chao-Se kindly, "and I desire that you should figure in history as a model of virtue. Well, then, the family council has decided that I must sacrifice myself to restore our lost reputation, but as I have a certificate of long life from my sovereign it would be an act of ingratitude on my part to cut short my own existence. I have therefore selected you, dear Tian, as my substitute, that you may save our honor with the silk cord you will find in that box. I am sure you will be grateful to me for this mark of distinction and proof of my deep affection."

"Sir," exclaimed Tian terrified, "I dare not kill myself. I am as timid as a chicken."

"Calm yourself, my dear. If you cannot do it alone, being as timid as a chicken, I'll get the cook to help you," and the noble Chao-Se embraced his wife tenderly and withdrew from the apartment.

Tian appeared calm. Kin, the cook, was uneasy.

"Kin," said she, "thou needest repose."

"I sleep little, my lady," replied Kin, rubbing his eyes.

"Thou shouldst have desires of enjoying in the next world the pleasures that have been reserved for thee."

"I am ignorant of what the great Buddha may have in store for me there."

"Dost thou wish to fly with me?" asked Tian, gazing lovingly at the poor cook.

"My lady!" exclaimed he, trembling.

"To fly from a house where they do not appreciate thy roasts, to unite thyself to me and become master of my magnificent jewels."

Kin kissed the floor to express his gratitude.

"Avoiding the vengeance of Chao-Se"—

"Oh, yes!" faltered the trembling cook.

"There is a way to accomplish all this. Thy master, Chao-Se, protected by the emperor's decree, will yet live many years, during which time we shall be able to leave this earth and lose ourselves in space."

"I don't understand."

"It is very simple. I wish thee to accompany me in this last journey. Take this cord and hang thyself outside the door while I gather up my jewels and prepare to follow thee."

Kin opened his oblique eyes in horror. Tian gave him a languishing glance.

"Goodby," she said. "Do not fail me," and pushed him gently toward the door, slipping around his neck the soft, silken cord.

As Kin left the apartment he heard a noise in an adjoining room. "It must be the monkey," he said to himself, and then continued meditatively: "For two reasons I had better not kill myself. In the first place, because I have no certainty of reviving in the other world, and, secondly, because if I do come to life again the mighty Fo will be able to take vengeance upon me for the beating I have given his image."

Again the noise was heard. It was not the monkey, but Te-Ku who made it, robbing the treasure chest of his father. The garden window was open. The jewels showed glitteringly through the open mouth of a sack. Kin, indignant, could not do less than reproach him for his conduct, at the same time revealing to him the predicament in which he had placed the family.

Te-Ku implored him to speak lower, but Kin responded each time in a louder voice. At length the unhappy youth exclaimed, conscience stricken, "Give me the cord. I am the true culprit, and to me should belong the sacrifice!" And making a noose in one end of the fatal cravat he tied the other to the window frame, swung the bag of jewels to his shoulder for the expenses of the journey, and embracing the cook affectionately said to him:

"Go now and leave me alone. I do not wish thee to witness my death agony."

Kin had not complete confidence in his young master, but did not dare disobey his command. As he descended the stairway leading to the garden he heard a heavy blow, followed by a peculiar squeak.

"Can he have fled?" Kin asked himself, doubtfully.

The garden was very dark, but a body hung quivering at the end of the cord. This Kin could see plainly, but he did not observe a dark form stealing away among the trees.

"I've got myself nicely out of that scrape," said Kin, with a sigh of relief, passing his hand pensively around his neck. After a few moments of meditation he entered his room, filled his pipe with opium, and stretching himself on his mat soon fell into a deep sleep.

The following morning at daybreak the relatives of Chao-Se, attired in white, the mourning costume of the Chinese, presented themselves at his house prepared to render to his corpse the last tributes, but to their great surprise they found him awaiting them, also dressed in white, and maintaining a ceremonious attitude.

"What, still alive?" they exclaimed indignantly.

Chao-Se then related to them all that had occurred—his scruples, the timidity of his wife, the substitution of the cook and the voluntary expiation of his son. The others, after an animated discussion, agreed to accept this solution of the difficulty.

"Let us now go to the garden, into which nobody has yet entered," said Chao-Se solemnly. "There we shall view the body of my unhappy son."

The committee made their way to the garden, but upon arriving at the scene of the catastrophe were stupefied with amazement. Suspended by the silken cord, and swinging to and fro like a pendulum, was the rigid body of a monkey.

"That is not my son!" exclaimed Chao-Se horrified.

"Sir, I saw him place the noose around his neck," replied the cook. "Without doubt the monkey has fled in the figure of your son, leaving his own image behind him. There is something of magic in this—the divine Fo is avenged."

"No such thing," said the prospective inheritors of the estate, with decision. "It's the body of Te-Ku. Don't you see the resemblance to the father? It is his very image!"

"But, gentlemen," protested Chao-Se, defending himself, "look at that mouth!"

"It is your own, noble Chao-Se," replied the others.

"And those ears"—

"Are identical with yours," and in a whisper, "Remember that a victim was required!"

The distinguished Chinaman admitted at length that the body was that of his son, although certainly somewhat disfigured.

Consequently the death of Te-Ku was officially certified to, the remains were given a magnificent burial, and the family council declared the honor of the house of Chao-Se to be fully re-established.

* * * * * *

In spite of the certificate of long life, Chao-Se survived his son only a few months. Then came to take charge of the inheritance a young man who claimed to be Te-Ku and declared that he had fled from the paternal mansion some time before, jumping from the garden window and scaling the wall.

The case having been submitted to the highest tribunal in the land a learned mandarin rendered the following decision, which is still a precedent in China to settle disputes of a similar nature:

"The death and burial of Te-Ku having been legally proven;

"No one having been missed from the house of Chao-Se on the night in question except a monkey, whose whereabouts are now unknown;

"Be it decided, therefore, that if the claimant speaks truly in regard to the flight he can be no other than the monkey.

"And if he has failed to speak the truth he deserves to be executed with the cord that the relatives of the deceased still retain in their possession."

In this alternative Te-Ku decided to declare himself a monkey and was forthwith handed over to a traveling mountebank.—Translated From the Spanish For Short Stories.

EVOLUTION OF NIAGARA.

The Estimates as to the Age of the World Famous Cataract.

Professor J. W. Spencer says the first conjecture as to the age of Niagara falls was made by Andrew Ellicott in 1790. Ellicott believed the falls to be 55,000 years old. About 1841 Lyle estimated the age of the falls as 35,000 years. All of these early estimates were purely conjecture, but they were correct in assuming that the gorge had been excavated by the river. Professor Spencer, in outlining the progress of the falls, says that a little stream draining the Erie basin once fell about 200 feet above the brow of the Niagara escarpment. This stream was not over one-fourth the volume of the recent cataract and consequently excavated the gorge at a much slower rate than at present.

During the early history of the river the waters of the three upper lakes emptied through the Huron basin by way of the Ottawa river. The height of the falls has increased several times. The first episode, represented by a small river falling 200 feet, lasted about 11,000 years. Then the height of the falls was increased to 400 feet and took the drainage of the upper great lakes. At the same time there was a series of cascades, three in all, the lower gaining on the upper until finally they were all united in one great cataract much higher than that of today.

Subsequently the waters were raised at the head of Lake Ontario, and the falls approximated to the present conditions after a lapse of 17,000 years from the end of the first episode. The age of the present falls is put at 1,000 years, and another 1,000 years was probably occupied by transitional changes of a very gradual character. It is now 8,000 years since Lake Huron emptied into Lake Erie for the first time. The land has risen about the outlet of Lake Erie, and if the present rate of change continues in 5,000 or 6,000 years the waters of the four upper lakes will be turned into the Mississippi river drainage at Chicago.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Eskimo and the Walrus.

To the Eskimo the walrus is the same all in all that the buffalo was to the Indian, that the camel is to the Arab and the reindeer to the Korak. Its flesh feeds him. Its tough hide covers his boots, his shell-like kayak and his big, clumsy bidarrah, and cut into strips it makes his harpoon lines and dog harness. Its oil furnishes him light and fire. Its ivory tusks are legal tender for all sorts of civilized luxuries, such as iron and steel for spearheads, knives and even guns. Certain tissues make good mackintoshes for Mr. and Mrs. Innuit, and the flipper bottoms of the walrus make good sole leather for the hunter also.—St. Nicholas.

A STREET CAR INCIDENT.

In Which a Chivalrous Little Man Makes a Big Mistake.

He was a little man, but his firm, quick step and erect head showed that he weighed 16 ounces to the pound and had all the confidence of a man weighing 200 pounds.

He stopped on the corner till a street car came along and stepped aboard.

The car was full, and several people were standing. He took hold of a strap and looked over the crowd and saw that several women were standing while a number of men were occupying comfortable seats.

It riled him to see it, and when his eye fell upon a pale faced little woman holding on to a strap, while a large, lazy looking man sat near by, he could not remain silent.

"See here," said he to the big man, "here is a lady standing while you have a seat."

"Yes," said the big man.

"Well, don't you think you ought to give up your seat to this woman, who has probably been hard at work during the day?"

"No."

"You don't?"

"I do not."

"Well," said the little man as he braced himself, "I do, and I am going to yank you clean out of this car."

He grabbed the big man by the collar and proceeded to drag him off the seat, but was interrupted by the woman, who grabbed him by the hair.

"Hold on!" cried the little man.

"That's what I'm doing," said the woman.

"But I mean let up on this. What do you mean by attacking me?"

"Look-a-here," said the female, "I didn't ask you to get me a seat. Besides I want you to know that man you have hold of is my husband."

The little man let go of the big man, and the woman let go her hold on the hair, and order was restored, but the little man was quiet until he reached the end of his route, when he left the car, when he was heard to mutter, "And such is life!"—Peck's Sun.

Trials of a Fireman.

"The public sometimes makes me very tired," remarked a fireman a day or two ago. "How's that? What kick have you coming about the dear public?" "Why, it never takes into account that we have to work. It seems to have a gilt edged idea that we sit around the front of the engine house in our shirt sleeves and smoke and tell stories, occasionally getting up and going out to a fire by way of general amusement. I have known it entertained this idea for some time, but I was never called on to untangle it as I was today, when a city official—a city official, mind you—passed our house, and getting into conversation with a few of us asked in his blandest and most guileless way if we did day or night duty. It gave me the most supreme satisfaction to inform the gentleman that we worked day, night—all the time—Sundays, Christmas, Fourth of July and St. Patrick's day. He even seemed surprised to know that we slept in the house.

"I've had a dozen others ask me the same question, and the other night a brilliant citizen sailed into the house and capered up stairs like a load of bricks falling on a tin roof. One of the boys told him to keep quiet or he'd wake the men. 'Why, does anybody sleep here?' he asked in the most cheerfully idiotic way. 'Does anybody sleep here?' We people grow very weary of being compared to the police force about having work to do. There's only one out of every 400 that knows what a fireman's work is anyway."—Ohio State Journal.

A Satirical Picture in a Church.

There is probably only one church in Britain which contains a satirical picture. It is the little church of South Brent, in Somersetshire. On three oaken pews are carved pictures which were intended to satirize the greed of a certain religious dignitary at Glastonbury. This ecclesiastic is represented in the first picture as a fox dressed in robes and miter and holding a crook in his right paw. In the second picture the fox has been manacled by a flock of geese, and in the third the birds have revenged themselves on their foe by hanging him from the branch of a tree.—London Correspondent.

What He Lacked.

"My husband has all the virtues but one," remarked the wife of a struggling young doctor.

"What is that?" asked her sympathetic friend.

"Patients," replied the young wife.—New York Telegram.

The house of the late Charles O'Conor, at Nantucket, should possess especial interest for women on account of its being without closets. The architect was a young relative of Mr. O'Conor, and the house was finished before either man noticed the deficiency.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Looking Glass."

TEXT: "And he made the laver of brass, and the foot of it was of brass, of the looking glasses of the women assembling."—Exodus xxxviii., 8.

We often hear about the gospel in John, and the gospel in Luke, and the gospel in Matthew, but there is just as surely a gospel of Moses, and a gospel of Jeremiah, and a gospel of David. In other words, Christ is as certainly to be found in the Old Testament as in the New.

When the Israelites were marching through the wilderness they carried their church with them. They called it the tabernacle. It was a pitched tent, very costly, very beautiful. The framework was made of forty-eight boards of acacia wood set in sockets of silver. The curtains of the place were purple and scarlet and blue and fine linen and were hung with most artistic loops. The candlesticks of that tabernacle had shaft and branch and bowl of solid gold, and the figures of cherubim that stood there had wings of gold, and there were lamps of gold, and snuffers of gold, and tongs of gold, and rings of gold, so that skepticism has sometimes asked, Where did all that precious material come from? It is not my place to furnish the precious stones. It is only to tell that they were there.

I wish now more especially to speak of the laver that was built in the midst of that ancient tabernacle. It was a great basin from which the priests washed their hands and feet. The water came down from the basin in spouts and passed away after the cleansing. This laver or basin was made out of the looking glasses of the women who had frequented the tabernacle and who had made these their contributions to the furniture. These looking glasses were not made of glass, but they were brazen. The brass was of a very superior quality and polished until it reflected easily the features of those who looked into it, so that this laver of looking glasses spoken of in my text did double work. It not only furnished the water in which the priests washed themselves, but it also, on its shining, polished surface, pointed out the spots of pollution on the face which needed ablution.

I have to say that this is the only looking-glass in which a man can see himself as he is. There are some mirrors that flatter the features and make you look better than you are. Then there are other mirrors that distort your features and make you look worse than you are, but I want to tell you that this looking-glass of the gospel shows a man just as he is. When the priests entered the ancient tabernacle, one glance at the burnished side of this laver showed them their need of cleansing. So this gospel shows the soul its need of divine washing. "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God." That is one showing. "All we, like sheep, have gone astray." That is another showing. "From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot there is no health in us." That is another showing. The world calls these defects, imperfections, or eccentricities, or erratic behavior, or "wild oats," or "high living," but the gospel calls them sin, transgression, filth—the abominable thing that God hates. It was just one glance at that mirror that made Paul cry out, "Oh, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" and that made David cry out, "Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean," and that made Martin Luther cry out, "Oh, my sins, my sins!" I am not talking about bad habits. You and I do not need any Bible to tell us that bad habits are wrong, that blasphemy and evil speaking are wrong. But I am talking of a sinful nature, the source of all bad thoughts as well as of all bad actions. The Apostle Paul calls their roll in the first chapter of Romans. They are a regiment of death encamping around every heart, holding it in a tyranny from which nothing but the grace of God can deliver it.

Here, for instance, is ingratitude. Who has not been guilty of that sin? If a man hand us a glass of water we say, "Thank you," but for the 10,000 mercies that we are every day receiving from the hand of God how little expression of gratitude—for thirst slaked, for hunger fed, for shelter, and sunshine, and sound sleep, and clothes to wear, how little thanks! I suppose there are men fifty years of age who have never yet been down on their knees in thanksgiving to God for His goodness. Besides that ingratitude of our hearts there is pride—who has not felt it?—pride that will not submit to God; that wants its own way—a nature that prefers wrong sometimes instead of right, that prefers to wallow instead of rise up.

If you could catch a glimpse of your natural heart before God, you would cry out in amazement and alarm. The very first thing this gospel does is to cut down our pride and self sufficiency. If a man does not feel his loss and ruined condition before God, he does not want any gospel. I think the reason that there are so few conversions in this day is because the tendency of the preaching is to make men believe that they are pretty good anyhow—quite clever, only wanting a little fixing up, a few touches of divine grace, and then you will be all right—instead of proclaiming the broad, deep truth that Payson and Whitefield thundered to a race trembling on the verge of infinite and eternal disaster. "Now," says some one, "can this really be true? Have we all gone astray? Is there no good in us?" In Hampton Court I saw a room where the four walls were covered with looking-glasses and it made no difference which way you looked you saw yourself. And so it is in this gospel of Christ. If you once step within its full precincts, you will find your whole character reflected, every feature of moral deformity, every spot of moral taint. If I understand the word of God, its first announcement is that we are lost.

Glory be to God, I find that this laver of looking glasses was filled with fresh water every morning, and the priest no sooner looked on its burnished side and saw his need of cleansing than he washed and was clean—glorious type of the gospel of my Lord Jesus, that first shows a man his sin and then washes it all away!

I want you to notice that this laver in which the priest washed—the laver of looking glasses—was filled with fresh water every morning. The servants of the tabernacle brought the water in buckets and poured it into this laver. So it is with the gospel of Jesus Christ. It has a fresh salvation every day. It is not a stagnant pool filled with accumulated corruptions. It is living water, which is brought from the eternal rock to wash away the sins of yesterday, of one moment ago. "Oh," says some one, "I was a Christian twenty years ago!" That does not mean anything to me. What are you now? We are not talking, my brother, about pardon ten years ego but about pardon now, a fresh salvation.

If I want to find out how a friend feels toward me, do I go to the drawer and find some old yellow letters written to me ten or twelve years ago? No. I go to the letter that was stamped the day before yesterday in the postoffice, and I find how he feels toward me. It is not in regard to old communications we had with Jesus Christ. It is the communications we have now. Are we not in sympathy with Him this morning, and is He not in sympathy with us? Do not spend so much of your time in hunting in the wardrobe for the old, wornout shoes of Christian profession. Come this morning and take the glittering robe of Christ's righteousness from the Saviour's hand. You say you were plunged in the fountain of the Saviour's mercy a quarter of a century ago. That is nothing to me. I tell you to wash now in this laver of looking glasses and have your soul made clean.

I notice also in regard to this laver of looking glasses spoken of in the text that the priests always washed both hands and feet. The water came down in spouts, so that, without leaving any filth in the basin, the priests washed both hands and feet. So the gospel of Jesus Christ must touch the very extremities of our moral nature. A man cannot fence off a small part of his soul and say, "Now, this is to be a garden in which I will have all the fruits and flowers of Christian character, while outside it shall be the devil's commons." No, no. It will be all garden or none. I sometimes hear people say, "He is a very good man except in politics." Then he is not a good man.

A religion that will not take a man through an autumn election will not be worth anything to him in June, July and August. They say he is a useful sort of a man, but he overreaches in a bargain. I deny the statement. If he is a Christian anywhere, he will be in his business. It is very easy to be good in the prayer meeting, with surroundings kindly and blessed, but not so easy to be a Christian behind the counter, when by one skillful twitch of the goods you can hide a flaw in the silk so that the customer cannot see it. It is very easy to be a Christian with a psalmbook in your hand and a Bible in your lap, but not so easy when you can go into a shop and falsely tell the merchant you can get those goods at a cheaper rate in another store, so that he will sell them to you cheaper than he can afford to sell them.

I remark, further, that this laver of looking glasses spoken of in the text was a very large laver. I always thought, from the fact that so many washed there, and also from the fact that Solomon afterward, when he copied that laver in the temple, built it on a very large scale, that it was large, and so suggestive of the gospel of Jesus Christ and salvation by Him—vast in its provisions. The whole world may come and wash in this laver and be clean.

When our Civil War had passed, the Government of the United States made proclamation of pardon to the common soldiery in the Confederate army, but not to the chief soldiers. The gospel of Christ does not act in that way. It says pardon for all, but especially for the chief of sinners.

Now, my brother, I do not state this to put a premium upon great iniquity. I merely say this to encourage that man, whoever he is, who feels he is so far gone from God that there is no mercy for him. I want to tell him there is a good chance. Why, Paul was a murderer. He assisted at the execution of Stephen, and yet Paul was saved. The dying thief did everything bad. The dying thief was saved. Richard Baxter swore dreadfully, but the grace of God met him, and Richard Baxter was saved.

It is a vast laver. Go and tell everybody to come and wash in it. Let them come up from the penitentiaries and wash away their crimes. Let them come up from the alms houses and wash away their poverty. Let them come up from their graves and wash away their death. If there be any one so worn out in sin that he cannot get up to the laver, you will take hold of his head and put your arms around him, and I will take hold of his feet, and we will plunge him in this glorious Bethesda, the vast laver of God's mercy and salvation. In Solomon's temple there were ten lavers and one molten sea—this great reservoir in the midst of the temple filled with water—these lavers and this molten sea adorned with figures of palm branch and oxen and lions and cherubim. This fountain of God's mercy is a vaster molten sea than that. It is not adorned with palm branches, but with the wood of the cross; not with the cherubim, but with the wings of the Holy Ghost, and around its great rim all the race may come and wash in the molten sea.

But I notice also, in regard to this laver of looking glasses spoken of in the text, that the washing in it was imperative and not optional. When the priests came into the tabernacle (you will find this in the thirtieth chapter of Exodus), God tells them that they must wash in that laver or die. The priest might have said: "Can't I wash elsewhere? I washed in the laver at home, and now you want me to wash here." God says: "No matter whether or not you have washed before. Wash in this laver or die." "But," says the priest, "there is water just as clean as this. Why won't that do?" "Wash here," says God, "or die." So it is with the gospel of Christ. It is imperative. There is only this alternative—keep our sins and perish, or wash them away and live. But, says some one, "Why could not God have made more ways to heaven than one?" I do not know but He could have made half a dozen. I know He made but one. You say, "Why not have a long line of boats running from here to heaven?" I cannot say, but I simply know that there is only one boat. You say, "Are there not trees as luxuriant as that on Calvary, more luxuriant, for that had neither buds nor blossoms. it was stripped and barked?" Yes, yes, there have been taller trees than that and more luxuriant, but the only path to heaven is under that one tree. Instead of quarreling because there are not more ways, let us be thankful to God there is one, one name given unto men whereby we can be saved, one laver in which all the world may wash. So you see what a radiant gospel this is I preach. I do not know how a man can stand stolidly and present it, for it is such an exhilarant gospel. It is not a mere whim or caprice. It is life or death. It is heaven or hell. You come before your child, and you have a present in your hand. You put your hands behind your back and say: "Which hand will you take? In one hand there is a treasure; in the other there is not." The child blindly chooses. But God our Father does not do that way with us. He spreads out both hands and says: "Now this shall be very plain. In that hand are pardon and peace and life and the treasures of heaven. In that hand are punishment and sorrow and woe. Choose, choose for yourselves!" "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned."

An artist in his dreams saw such a splendid dream of the transfiguration of Christ that he awoke and seized his pencil and said, "Let me paint this and die." Oh, I have seen the glories of Christ! I have beheld something of the beauty of that great sacrifice on Calvary, and I have sometimes felt I would be willing to give anything if I might just sketch before you the wonders of that sacrifice. I would like to do it while I live, and I would like to do it when I die. "Let me paint this and die." He comes along, weary and worn, His face wet with tears, His brow crimson with blood, and He lies down on Calvary for you. No, I mistake. Nothing was as comfortable as that. A stone on Calvary would have made a soft pillow for the dying head of Christ. Nothing so comfortable as that. He does not lie down to die; He stands up to die, His spiked hands outspread as if to embrace a world. Oh, what a hard end for those feet that had traveled all over Judæa on ministries of mercy! What a hard end for those hands that had wiped away tears and bound up broken hearts!

And that is all for you! Oh, can you not love Him? Come around this laver, old and young. It is so burnished you can see your sins and so deep you can wash them all away. O mourner, here bathe your bruised soul, and, sick one, here cool your hot temples in this laver! Peace! Do not cry any more, dear soul! Pardon for all thy sins, comfort for all thy afflictions. The black cloud that hung thundering over Sinai has floated above Calvary and burst into the shower of a Saviour's tears.

I saw in Kensington Garden a picture of Waterloo a good while after the battle had passed and the grass had grown all over the field. There was a dismounted cannon, and a lamb had come up from the pasture and lay sleeping in the mouth of that cannon. So the artist had represented it—a most suggestive thing. Then I thought how the war between God and the soul had ended, and instead of the announcement, "The wages of sin is death," there came the words, "My peace I give unto thee," and amid the batteries of the law that had once quaked with the fiery hail of death I beheld the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.

I went to Jesus as I was,
Weary and worn and sad.
I found in Him a resting place,
And He has made me glad.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BOSTON has an actors' union.

KANSAS CITY has an engineers' club.

CALIFORNIA has Chinese hop-pickers.

PITTSBURG has twenty blast furnaces.

NEW YORK has a culinary trades' council.

SOME London tailors get sixty cents a day.

DAY laborers on Southern levees get $1.50 a day.

THERE are 30,000 union street railway hands.

MASTER horseshoers met recently at Boston.

IN Germany employers must insure their laborers.

WISCONSIN woodmen get from $16 to $26 a month.

GREAT BRITAIN'S amalgamated carpenters number 41,000 men.

TYPE machines have displaced 3500 men in the United States.

CHINESE house servants are gradually coming into favor in England.

ST. PAUL union clerks are endeavoring to secure the co-operation of saleswomen.

ENGLISH trades unions expended about $2,000,000 in out-of-work benefits during 1892.

NEW YORK has 33,000 barbers and it is estimated that they shave 1,000,000 men each week.

OMAHA (Neb.) women are organizing a laundry in order to provide work for poor women.

THE iron and steel mills in Harrisburg, Penn., are enjoying an era of unprecedented prosperity.

A MARYLAND law requires mechanics to have proper life lines on scaffolding they may be using.

DETROIT machinists in a brass and iron works won a strike against making one man do the work of two.

WAGES of laborers in two iron plants at Pittsburg have been restored to what they were before the panic.

JOHN BURNS, the English labor leader, will visit the United States in a short time and may lecture on social subjects.

IN Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth the percentage of foreigners in trades unions is smaller than those of American birth.

THE Kalamazoo (Mich.) Bootblacks' Union has asked councils to compel bootblacks to take out licenses. They want to exterminate nickel shines.

PASSENGER agents of transatlantic steamers declare that the number of prosperous laborers who visit Europe and return to this country is on the increase.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel says that, as a result of investigation, it finds that there are only one or two factories in the city now shut down that are usually open at this time of the year.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BISMARCK has fought in twenty duels.

QUEEN VICTORIA has twenty-two grandchildren.

THE Mikado of Japan has never, willingly, been photographed.

THE Emperor of Germany is a proficient drummer and can give lessons to the best army drummers in beating the tattoo.

A CALL will be extended to Dwight L. Moody to go to Japan for six months to do evangelistic work by the Foreign Missions Board.

MME. BELLE COLE, the American contralto, who is immensely popular throughout England, is making a tour of Australia, for which she receives $35,000 and expenses.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is a marksman of more than ordinary skill. He recently bagged eighteen wild goats and thirty-two chamois. All the animals were shot through the head.

GENERAL BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, has six children engaged in the work he has in hand, and they are clever, sensible, eloquent and earnest enough to do credit to his training.

DR. STICKET, professor of Oriental languages and literature at the University of Jena, who gave his first academical lecture in 1827, is still lecturing regularly at the age of ninety-one.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES was the originator of Boston's commonest nickname, "Hub of the Universe." He also perfected the stereoscope, and gave it to the public, refusing to take out a patent for it.

WILLIAM CRAMP, founder of the celebrated firm of shipbuilders, was born in Philadelphia in 1807. He was building river steamboats and other wooden vessels by 1830. His company turned out a number of cruisers in the Civil War.

SACHARZIN, the Russian Czar's private physician, is said to be worth $3,000,000. He has been professor at the St. Petersburg University thirty-five years, and is sixty-five years old. He is noted for his blunt frankness, often rudeness, toward his patients, including those of the highest rank.

THE two representatives of the State of Delaware in the United States Senate, George Gray and Anthony Higgins, were born in New Castle County in the same year—1840. Both are lawyers. Both studied at the Harvard law school, both have served in the Attorney-General's office and both are college graduates. Gray of Princeton and Higgins of Yale. But Gray is a Democrat and Higgins is a Republican.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 4.

Lesson Text: "Jesus, Lord of the Sabbath," Mark ii., 23-28; iii., 1-5—Golden Text: Mark ii., 28—Commentary.

23. "And it came to pass that He went through the cornfields on the Sabbath day, and His disciples began, as they went, to pluck the ears of corn." In Math. xii., 1, it is written that His disciples were hungry, so that we must bear in mind that there was an actual bodily need to be supplied. He himself was ofttimes hungry and weary (Math. iv., 2; xxi., 18; John iv., 6), and the disciple must be content to be as his Master (John xv., 20). If we suffer, we shall also reign with Him (II Tim. ii., 12). In our abundance we are apt to forget Him, and He ofttimes proves us to see if we are relying on Him or on our circumstances (Deut. viii., 2; Gen. xii., 1).

24. "And the Pharisees said unto Him, Behold, why do they on the Sabbath day that which is not lawful?" The Pharisees were a class of religious people not yet extinct, who were full of talk, but lacking in deeds, except when their deeds would bring them praise of men. They were hypocrites and whited sepulchers, fair outwardly, but all unclean within (Math. xxiii., 3, 5, 27, 28). We may be sure that He who said, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," would in no sense transgress His own commandment nor lead others to do it. These hypocrites make me think of a captain on a ferryboat whom I saw collecting fares one Lord's day and at the same time finding fault with a man for whistling the air of a sacred song.

25. "And He said unto them, Have ye never read what David did when he had need, and was an hungered, he and they that were with him?" I believe there is an analogy in Scripture for about every event in life that can come to any one. Jesus, being "full of the word, knew just how and when to apply it; hence we so often hear Him saying, "It is written," "Have ye never read?" How many church members would hang their heads in shame if He should ask them, "Have ye never read?"

26. "How He went into the house of God in the days of Abiahar, the high priest, and did eat the shewbread, which is not lawful to eat, but for the priests, and gave also to them, which were with them." In Math. xii., 5, 7. He cites also the conduct of the priests in the temple on the Sabbath day and quotes from Hos. vi., 6, "I will have mercy and not sacrifice." An outward apparent disobedience does not always spring from a spirit of disobedience, and the Lord always looketh upon the heart. He reads our motives and reckons with us accordingly. He weigheth actions and spirits (I Sam. ii., 3. Prov. vxi., 2). Behind an outward conformity He often sees a spirit of rebellion. Let us be ambitious to do right in His sight who readeth hearts.

27. "And He said unto them, The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." This sentence is found only in Mark in this incident. It is the gospel of service, and every servant of God is to serve God every day, but one day in seven is specially set apart for man that on that day he may wholly and peculiarly delight himself in the Lord and thus be refreshed for the work of the other days. Man is not a slave of the Sabbath, but the Sabbath is for his special benefit and joy, not to enjoy himself (Isa. lviii., 13, 14), but that he may delight himself in the Lord and thus learn to ride upon the high places of the earth.

28. "Therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath." This statement is also found both in Matthew and Luke. All things were made by Him and for Him. It is His day. He is the maker of it and the proprietor of it. He gave it to us that we might the better glorify Him and enjoy Him. He certainly has a right to tell us what He would like done with His own property. When we, too, by faith in Him become His property and truly call Him Lord, then the day and the people being all His and for His pleasure He will surely be glorified in them. The secret of rest and victory is found in being able to say from the heart, Thou art worthy, O Lord, and I am for Thy pleasure (Rev. iv., 11).

iii., 1. "And He entered again into the synagogue, and there was a man there which had a withered hand." In Luke vi., 6, it is written that this was on another Sabbath, and that He was teaching in the synagogue. It would seem, then, that He was always found in the synagogue on the Sabbath day and ready to read and teach as opportunity offered. These synagogues were not the most spiritual places in the world, for the service was very formal, yet it was His custom to be there.

2. "And they watched Him whether He would heal him on the Sabbath day, that they might accuse Him." What odd kind of people did go to church on Sabbath days long ago, and He knew just what kind of people they were. Yet He went, too. Well, He must have had more grace than many of His followers nowadays. Yet it is written that "if any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of His" (Rom. viii., 9). Why should they want to accuse Him when He never did any harm to any, but always went about doing good? They must have been related to one who is called "the accuser of the brethren" (Rev. xii., 10).

3. "And He said unto the man which had the withered hand, Stand forth." Luke says, "He knew their thoughts" (Luke vi., 8). It will greatly help us if we remember that there is always one with us who is reading our thoughts and searching our inmost hearts. But how can we help our thoughts? Only by being filled with His thoughts. We are not responsible for the thoughts that are presented to us, but we are responsible for receiving and pondering them.

4. "And He saith unto them, Is it lawful to do good on the Sabbath days or to do evil, to save life or to kill? But they held their peace." In Math. xii., 11, 12, it is written that He used the illustration of the lawfulness of taking a sheep out of a pit on the Sabbath day, adding, "How much better is a man than a sheep?" and then said, "It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath day." We are certainly safe in doing on the holy day whatever will glorify God and tend to magnify Him through any work of necessity or mercy.

5. "And when He had looked round about on them with anger, being grieved for the hardness of their hearts, He saith unto the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it out, and his hand was restored whole as the other." What a good thing for that man to be found in the synagogue that day! How much he might have missed by not being there! Think what Thomas missed for a whole week by not being with the brethren on the night after the resurrection.—Lesson Helper.

Spirits Now Made From Molasses.

At the Columbian Distillery, Cincinnati, Ohio, an experiment of great commercial value was successfully concluded. Pure spirit was produced from beet sugar molasses. This success of the distillation will greatly add to the profits of sugar making.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., for Washington.

PATRICK REILLY, employed in building a sewer in New Rochelle, N. Y., arranged a dynamite bomb to destroy a shanty in which a hundred of his fellow workers were housed. Just as he was about to explode it he was discovered and arrested, narrowly escaping lynching.

ALONZO P. EDDY and his wife and two children were driving across the Erie tracks at Watts's Flats, N. Y., when they were struck by the Chicago Limited and all four were killed, together with the team.

PPESIDENT CLEVELAND and family, on their way to Washington, spent the night with E. C. Benedict at Greenwich, Conn.

AN equestrian statue of General George P. McClellan was unveiled at Philadelphia, Penn.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND arrived in New York City and remained in retirement in the house of his friend and physician, Dr. J. D. Bryant, where he saw no one. Ex-President Harrison came to New York, and after an interview with Levi P. Morton, promised to make one speech in his interest.

MRS. HERMANN, a witness on her way from Chicago to testify before the Lexow Committee in New York City, was waylaid at Jersey City by a lawyer hired by a man who was a police go-between. The woman and two Lexow agents who accompanied her were arrested. She is said to hold the fate of five police captains in her hand.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON arrived in New York City, called upon Senator Hill, and in the evening spoke in Brooklyn.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY, of Ohio, began his campaign tour in New York State, speaking at five meetings in Dunkirk and Buffalo. Senator Hill spoke to about four thousand labor men in Cooper Union, New York City.

South and West.

THE residence of Sylvester Yeagle, near Carlisle, Ohio, was struck by lightning. Mrs. Yeagle and two children were killed and their bodies consumed with the house.

ALBERT SPAULDING and his mother, living in the timber woods half a mile east of Vinton, Iowa, were bound and gagged and robbed of $14,300.

FOUR men robbed every store and postoffice in the village of Watova, Ark.

THE money stolen by the robbers who looted an Adams Express car at Aquia Creek, Va., was recovered through a confession of C. J. Searcey. The plunder was found buried in a leather pouch on Town Run, not far from Calverton, Va.

HOODLUMS attacked a train and burned cars in a suburb of Chicago.

COMMODORE WILLIAM E. HOPKINS, United States Navy, died in San Francisco, Cal.

Washington.

FIFTH AUDITOR HOLCOMB, of the Treasury Department, in his annual report, states that the expenditures for contingent expenses of the United States Consular service have exceeded the appropriations by $90,000.

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HICHBORN, of the navy, in his annual report says that greater docking facilities are an imperative necessity in all the navy yards.

IN the report just made by Adjutant-General Ruggles, one of the most gratifying statements is that desertions in the army have fallen off from 1632 the year previous to only 1073 for the twelve months ended June 30, 1894.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND returned to Washington in company with Mrs. Cleveland and the children. During his stay in New York City he received no visitors and said nothing bearing on the political situation.

Foreign.

FORTY bodies have been recovered from the colliery at Anina, Hungary, where an explosion of fire-damp occurred. Thirty persons were seriously injured.

A POWDER mill exploded at Athens, Greece. Six workmen were torn to pieces.

JAPAN is said to have rejected an offer of mediation made by the Powers; fighting near Port Arthur is reported.

CHINESE officials reported a battle near Fichow, in which the Japanese were repulsed, with a loss of 3000 men on each side. Generals Yeh and Wet, of the Chinese forces, are to be punished, perhaps beheaded, for cowardice, murder and extortion in Korea. The special session of the Japanese Parliament closed at Hiroshima; it was declared that Japan would tolerate no interference in the war.

A COLLISION between two freight trains has taken place in Russia. Ten trainmen were killed and a quantity of benzine was exploded.

FURTHER details of the earthquake at Sakata, Japan, show that there was a succession of violent shocks, which destroyed nearly 3000 houses, killed 260 persons, and injured a large number of others.

THE BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Comptroller Eckels Calls Attention to the Increased Bank Reserve.

Comptroller of the United States Currency Eckels says the recent marked revival of business is by no means confined to the great financial centres of the country.

"The last call for a statement from the National banks were made on October 2," said Mr. Eckels. "It showed an increase in the reserve cities since July 18 of $38,000,000 of loans and discounts. We estimate that, in addition to this, there was an increase of $20,000,000 in outside cities. It was not confined to the financial centres, but seemed to come from every section of the country, indicating a very general and healthy revival. Compared with the statement of one year ago, however, the increase is phenomenal—more than $150,000,000. All this indicates a restoration of public confidence, and more liberal investments."

THE MAINE'S BONUS.

The Cruiser's Speed Will Give the Builders $30,000 Extra.

The Engineer Board which has been engaged in calculating the actual horse power developed by the armored cruiser Maine on her trial trip, say the machinery made 9229 horse power. This is 229 horse power more than required by contracts of the builders of the engine, and will earn a bonus of between $29,000 and $30,000.

A CHICAGO publisher advertised for "a little beauty" to exhibit dress patterns in a show window. Eight women answered the advertisement, not one of whom came up to the standard. The publisher now asserts that while he found no difficulty to get "beauties" in New York, none out of work are to be had in Chicago.

CHINESE FLEE IN TERROR.

VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF THE JAPS INTO MANCHURIA.

The Chinese Batteries Deserted and Much Plunder is Captured—Japan Expects Easily to Capture Mukden—Lack of Patriotism Shown by the Chinese—Heroic Japanese.

Count Yamagata, of the Japanese army, with his detachment, entered Manchuria and defeated the Chinese under General Sung Ching. At dawn the Japanese forces attacked the fortified city of Kiu-Lien-Cheng, which was held by 16,000 Chinese. After making only a slight defence the Chinese fled. Five hundred of them were slain. The number of wounded is not yet known. The Japanese loss was eighty-three killed and

EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

wounded. Thirty large guns were captured by the Japanese, as well as immense stores of ammunition and food.

The second Japanese army of 30,000 men, commanded by Count Oyama, landed to the northeast of Port Arthur. The Chinese garrisons fled both from Port Arthur and from Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Wiju correspondent telegraphs:

"The attack on Kulienchao was made by four columns, acting in concert. The troops were in position early in the morning, and began the advance at daybreak. There was no sign from the Chinese batteries or sentries. A gun was fired, but there was no response. Then a shell was dropped into the principal battery; still no sign. The scouts soon came back with the news that the place had been vacated by the Chinese. When the significance of this flight was realized by the Japanese troops they gave round after round of cheers. It is believed that the arrival of the defeated Chinese troops from Fushang caused such a panic in the garrison that the officers could not restrain their men from flight.

"After the Japanese troops had advanced some distance they found the line of retreat indicated by hundreds of muskets and rifles which the Chinese had thrown away in their haste. The batteries, which had been abandoned, were well built, and the position was a strong one. The guns, however, were not numerous enough for the defence of the works. Besides the small arms and artillery, large stores of ammunition, hundreds

EMPRESS OF CHINA.

of tents, and any quantity of rice and fodder fell into the hands of the Japanese. Apparently the Chinese were too much frightened to wait even a few hours to destroy anything. The enthusiasm of the troops is intense. Every man is eager to press forward. It is believed that Mukden can be reached without an encounter with any organized Chinese force, great or small."

The Chinese army of the Yalu has retreated to a well-fortified position at Fing Huang Ching, and bars the road from Mukden to Pekin. Fifteen thousand Chinese have been ordered to march from Fing Huang Ching, make a detour, and attack the advancing Japanese army on the right flank.

Mrs. Bishop, a missionory at Mukden, says that she saw the Chinese regiments on their way to the front, and there was not a single gun of modern make among them, their firearms consisting entirely of antique muzzle-loaders and matchlocks. Many of the soldiers, she adds, were without even these, their only weapons of offence being spears and bows and arrows. During the stay of the force at Mukden it was increased by the enlistment of able bodied beggars and coolies.

This army set off after three weeks of drilling. As they marched out many of the soldiers said they were going out to be shot. Executions for desertions from the Chinese army have been frequent, as many as fourteen men having been beheaded in a single day.

The army is absolutely without any medical supplies, and is attended by no ambulance corps, it being the custom of the Chinese to strip all who may be wounded in battle and leave them on the field.

All the Soochow property belonging to Sheng, the Taotai of Tientsin, has been seized and sealed by the Chinese Governor in obedience to orders from Pekin. Sheng is the official who bought German rifles for 600,000 taels, and sold them to the Government for 3,000,000. When the fraud was discovered Li Hung Chang slapped his face. The seizure of his property followed quickly upon the denunciation of the Board of Censors.

An essentially Oriental story is told in Tientsin, illustrative of the venality of some of the Chinese officials. A gentleman residing in that city ordered a Chinese mason to bring the necessary clay to make some repairs in his fireplace. The mason appeared the next day with a cart load of what appeared to be cannon balls, but which were really sun-dried globes of clay painted black. Some time before hostilities with Japan began Viceroy Li inspected a number of vessels belonging to the northern squadron. Many of the ships were insufficiently supplied with ammunition, the money paid out for that purpose having been otherwise "appropriated." As this story would probably not meet with the approval of the Viceroy, a number of bricklayers were at once set to work manufacturing "fake" cannon balls out of clay, after which they were painted black. These innocuous missles were then smuggled aboard several of the vessels, and when the inspection was held proved a complete success.

Numerous deeds of heroism are recorded among the Japanese troops. While a body of newly enlisted men were marching to the front one of the soldiers was taken violently ill. He was removed to the nearest hospital, but refused to unclasp his sword belt or surrender his gun to the attending physicians. That death was near he knew, and he deemed it a disgrace to die before fighting for his country; his gun was a precious charge and he would hold it to the last. And so, clasping the gun to his dying breast, in full uniform he calmly met his death. No less heroic was the act of a bugler in the battle of Song-Hwan. He had been told to blow the charge, and had just given a blast, when a bullet struck him full in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound. Several of his comrades ran to raise him, but he and they at once saw that nothing could be done. They told him to lay the bugle aside, urging that any fresh exertion would only make the hemorrhage more quickly fatal. His sole reply to this was to raise the bugle once more and for the last time to his lips, and with a final clear ringing "Charge" the bold spirit passed away.

GERRMANY STRIKES BACK.

Retaliation for the Discrimination Against Beet Sugar.

A despatch from Hamburg, Germany, says: "The Senate has published a decree prohibiting the importation of American live cattle and fresh beef on the ground that two cargoes which had just arrived contained several animals suffering from Texas fever."

The German Ambassador at Washington has informed the Secretary of State that Germany will prohibit the importation of beef and cattle from this country on the ground that cattle imported from this country have been found to be infected by Texas fever, While this is the ostensible ground, there is little doubt that Germany is seeking to retaliate for the imposition by the Tariff law of a discriminating duty upon German beet sugar. It is well know that the agrarian population of Germany, which is both large and influential, is much angered against this Government for the discriminating duty placed upon their beet sugar.

Assistant Secretary Dabney, acting as Secretary of Agriculture during the absence of Mr. Morton, lost no time in entering a vigorous protest against the action of Germany. He sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State:

"Referring to your telegram in regard to the prohibition of American cattle and fresh beef by Germany, please represent to the German Ambassador that Texas fever is not communicated by diseased cattle, and that even if the reported discovery of this disease is correct there is no danger to German cattle: also that the meat of cattle affected with this disease has never been shown to be dangerous to the consumer. This Government inspects all meat exported and certifies that the cattle were free from disease when slaughtered. A vigorous protest should therefore be entered against the proposed action."

Speaking of the subject, Mr. Dabney said the Department would maintain its position and he believed thal the German people, usually reasonable in all things, would see that they were mistaken in this matter and remove their objections to our meat.

The Bremen Senate has acted with that of Hamburg in prohibiting the importation of live cattle or fresh meat from this country.

USED DYNAMITE.

Men Killed and a House Wrecked Near Fairview., Penn.

At 3.30 o'clock a. m., a Hungarian boarding house by the side of the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks on the mountain "cut off," a mile from Fairview, Penn., was blown up. Three men were killed outright.

The dead are: Frank Novako, aged twenty-three, single; Mike Colletz, aged forty, has a wife and four children in Hungary; George Silotzski, aged twenty-eight, has a wife and two children in Bohemia. Eight Hungarians were injured, four fatally.

The explosion was caused by dynamite and was the result of a plot.

The plot was well carried out. The building held sixty-four laborers, mostly Hungarians, packed into a half dozen rooms. Robbery or revenge could have been the only motives for the crime.

The camp consisted of a rough building, thirty feet square, constructed in a lot of scrub oak beside the track. During the night, as is always the custom, three of the sixty Hungarian boarders sat up on watch and were playing cards. During the night some men, the number being unknown, secured an electric battery and brought it to the railroad track in front of the camp and connected it with wire, completing a circuit to each corner of the camping house. A tool chest standing near by was broken open, from which were taken several dynamite sticks, which were put beneath the building.

The circuit completed, the battery was turned on, exploding the dynamite. In the haste with which the miscreants worked they made a faulty connection at the battery, and when it was turned on only one of the dynamite sticks exploded. Frank Novako, who was one of the party playing cards on the first floor, was instantly killed, both legs being blown off at the knees.

The building collapsed. The two men with Frank Novako at the table were scarcely injured at all. The others who were killed and those who were injured met their fate from the collapse of the building.

Like all the Hungarians those who were uninjured began at daybreak to collect their goods and chattels, and by noon most of the men left, paying no attention to their dead and injured countrymen.

THE Freemasons of Detroit and vicinity have decided to erect a pesthouse in the suburbs of the city, to be devoted exclusively to the care of members of the order who may be stricken with smallpox.

SALVATION ARMY BOOTH.

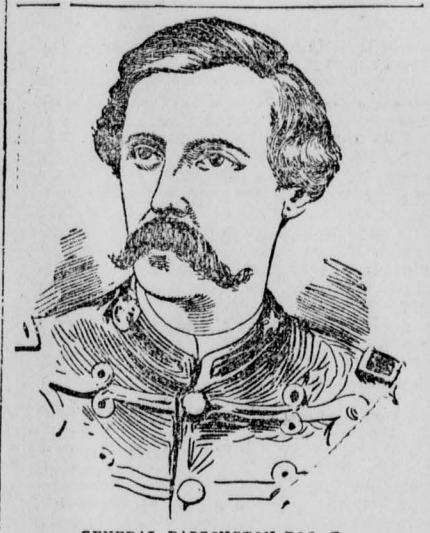
THE FOUNDER OF THE ORGANIZATION WELCOMED.

He is on a Tour of Inspection Around the World—Carnegie Hall, New York City, Thronged With Admirers — Army Statistics — The General Outlines His Plans.

General William Booth, of England, the founder of the Salvation Army, who is on a tour around the world, inspecting his vast church militant, has reach the United States, and the reception given him a few nights ago in Carnegie Hall, New York City, was in marked contrast with those he got during his first trip to America some eleven years ago, when the Salvation Army was a much smaller affair than it is now. Then his organization was ridiculed and maligned in some quarters. Preachers of the gospel joined in the general belief that little spiritual good would be accomplished by the noisy methods of the army. There has come a change, however, and on this occasion Carnegie Hall was crowded to the doors with the elite, the middle class, the lowly. The vast hall was a sea of red jackets. Old fathers in Israel sat and made marks on notebooks in the reporters' places for the sake of getting a good seat. In the boxes were men and women in evening dress, which is not at all the ordinary thing at Salvation Army meetings, and this circumstance caused some to rub their eyes when they recalled that only a few years ago folks used to throw dead cats at Salvation soldiers. Those present saw the stage all aglow with red jerseys, and they heard the brass band of 115 pieces, under Ensign Trumbull, with only one violin and a piano; they saw Joe the Turk's gospel umbrella, and they heard Staff-Captain Malan, General Booth's Private Secretary sing in English, French and Italian, a tune so catching that five minutes afterwards the neighborhood was full of men whistling the melody. Rev. Dr. Amory Bradford, an ordained minister of the gospel, read a message signed by nine-tenths of the Protestant clergy in New York City and Brooklyn, in by the work, which showed good results from the outset.

"People have said our ways are peculiar and methods wrong, but I tell you that we would not have converted the thousands we have had we emplowed the customary sermon and indoor exercises of religion. And has not the end justified the means?

"We went and found the people and brought them in, and to-day we have millions in our army and it has headquarters throughout the globe.



GENERAL BALLINGTON BOOTH.

"When I contemplate the work the army has accomplished," continued the General, "I am forced to think that the Lord was specially generous toward me. He gave me a double-barreled salvation—one barrel for my neighbor and one barrel for myself. He has inspired me as a soul-winner. My career has been a succession of dives into the deep recesses of sin and misery, vice and squalor.

"Our army is now at the very walls of St. Petersburg and in the heart of India. We have 11,600 officers and 11,000,000 copies of the War Cry, published in fourteen languages, are distributed throughout the world, and every copy is sold, not given away. In India we have razed seventeen heathen temples to the ground and erected Salvation Army barracks on their sites. We

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

which the aged commander was warmly welcomed to America and congratulated upon the remarkable showing of his forces. The latter sat on the stage flanked on either side by members of his staff, field officers and soldiers. Ballington Booth, his son, and his wife, sat with the General.

After Dr. Bradford's speech the General arose, amid a characteristic outburst of Salvation Army greeting. "God bless our General!" "Hallelujah!" "He is our leader!" "We will fight for him!" "And die for him!" were some of the salutations which reached the General's ears, and he bowed and threw hundreds of kisses "to my sons and daughters," as he addressed Salvation lads and lassies.

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH.

In his speech General Booth reviewed his career as a leader of the Salvation Army, told how, before the army was organized, he was moved to do "something" for the unbelievers and outcasts whom the church could not reach. They were the kind for whom the church bells, the organ and sanctuary had no charms. He first entered the field of of religion twenty-nine years ago, "and although at the beginning of my career as an evangelist," said the General, "I was reviled and struck with many a snowball with a stone in it, I was urged to greater efforts have 14,000 blood and fire soldiers in the land of Mohammed, and salvation is the cry among the heathens.

"The army is quartered in forty-one different countries and it is spreading. We are now on the eve of marching on to Java and China. For work as soul savers I will back my women soldiers against any body of men in the world. Cardinal Manning once said to me: 'I never see your slum sisters, as you call them, without feeling in my heart that they are angels of heaven.'

"This movement is of interest to all men, no matter of what creed. It's of interest to the philanthropist, to the preacher, to the poor, to every one. Though it is the jubilee of my fifty years' service in the cause of Christ, the Salvation Army is but twenty-nine years old, and in that time it has become an army of 11,800 soldiers."

The following report shows the standing of the army September 30:

Number of open airs	138,040
Indoor congregations	18,790,400
Attendance at junior soldiers' meeting	115,552
Converts	49,748
Number of States occupied	39
Number of cities occupied	430
Number of corps	544
Number of outposts	58
Number of officers	1,782
Number of local officers and bandsmen	2,660
Departments at National Headquarters	2
Persons employed in the above	137
Letters mailed from headquarters in one week	4,500

General Booth is sixty-five years old, but says that he is in splendid health, due to the care he takes of himself. Since he arrived in Canada he has spent 324 hours in traveling, of which twelve nights were in railway trains, and he has gone 3650 miles. He has made nineteen short addresses, fifty-six long ones, devoted 110 hours to business, written fifty letters and addressed 100,000 people. In an interview General Booth outlined his plans for social regeneration. In Great Britain the army has 220 institutions, classified as follows: Slum posts, sixty-four; rescue homes, forty-eight; ex-criminal homes, twelve; food depots, twenty-one; shelters, thirty-three; labor bureaus, nineteen; labor factories, seventeen; farm colonies, six; total, 220. He says that seventy per cent. of degraded women who are placed in institutions by the army are still saved, after three years. Poor men who are unfortunate, he thinks, through losing their chances or through illness, can be lifted up if only there is some one to lift them. He says that Queen Victoria long ago expressed herself favorably in regard to the Salvation Army.

LATER NEWS.

THE Grand Jury in New York City found indictments against Police Captam Schmittberger and ex-Ward Man Gannon; for bribery.

BIG wholesalers cut the price of sugar at Philadelphia, Penn., in anticipation of cheaper sugar.

J. ALLEN FRANCIS, teller of the City Bank of Hartford, Conn., since 1856, is a defaulter for about $23,000. He has confessed and is now in jail.

THE Lucania arrived at New York from Queenstown and broke her own transatlantic record. Her time was five days, seven hours and twenty-three minutes.

THE building of the Farmers' National Bank at Malvern, Iowa, was wrecked and looted by robbers. The vault and the safes inside of the vault were blown to pieces with nitro-glycerine. The robbers got between $10,000 and $20,000.

ONE man was killed and eleven others entombed alive in the Pewabic mine at Iron Mountain, Mich.

THOUSANDS of cattle have perished and several big stock ranches been destroyed by prairie fires in Nebraska.

BECAUSE of the danger of smallpox the Interior Department and several public schools were closed in Washington.

THE German Ambassador at Washington informed Secretary Gresham that Germany would soon prohibit the importation of cattle and fresh beef from the United States.

THE Japanese main army crossed the Yaloo from Korea into Manchuria; a Japanese flying column defeated a Chinese force and captured a fort.

THREE laborers were killed in a collision on the Pennsylvania road near Bristol, Penn.

SCARLET fever is prevalent throughout Massachusetts and in a number of towns schools have been closed in consequence. The disease is epidemic, but not of a serious type.

THE total number of registrations in New York City this year was 308,793. This is an increase over last year of 42,844, and is only 654 less than were registered in the presidential year, 1892.

THE five-story brown stone structure at Broadway and Leonard street, New York City, once known as Ayres's Hotel, was destroyed by fire. In three-quarters of an hour $265,000 worth of property was destroyed.

IN New York City, Police Captain Schmittberger surrendered himself on the charge of bribery. He was released under $7500 bail.

THERE were lively times up on the river front, New Orleans, La., in the race strike, and for several hours the striking white screwmen carried matters with a high hand. They had decided that no colored man should work aboard the vessels loading cotton for foreign ports. The mob shot at them and ran them away from vessel after vessel. Three men were injured. The stevedores then agreed to employ no more colored men.

GOVERNOR WAITE, of Colorado, spoke to Populists in Chicago, denouncing Republicans and Democrats, and attacking the Administration.

INCENDARIES burned the home of J. S. Coxey, the leader of the "Army of the Commonweal," near Massillon, Ohio.

GOVERNOR ATKINSON, of Georgia, was inaugurated at Atlanta. Three hundred girls from the Milledgeville Industrial School were present to witness the ceremonies.

FIRE at Pensacola, Fla., caused the death of one man, serious injury to three others and destroyed the coal shutes belonging to the Export Coal Company and the immense warehouse of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and much valuable property on the coal wharves.

A BOARD of Engineers filed a report with Secretary Lamont in which they declare a suspension bridge over the North River to be feasible and desirable.

A GREAT earthquake occurred in South America, extending to all parts of Chile, and it was reported to have destroyed the town of San Juan, in the Argentine Republic.

TROOPS ASKED FOR.

To Suppress the Reign of Terror in Indian Territory.

Secretary Smith asked the Secretary of War to send troops to Indian Territory to suppress lawless bands. He says in his letter that he does this in view of the obligations of the Government as set forth in treaties with the Indians. Commissioner Browning suggests that a troop of cavalry be sent into the Indian Territory to assist Agent Wisdom at Muskegee in preserving the peace. It is expected these troops would be used to hunt down and drive out marauders. Agent Wisdom has wired the Indian Office, asking authority to incur the necessary traveling expenses of the Indian police in assisting United States Marshals. Such authority has been granted.

General Schofield, commanding the army, has recommended that the legal aspects of the matter be thoroughly examined before the troops are ordered to act in Indian Territory. The Judiciary has not yet been appealed to, and this the posse comitatus law makes a necessary preliminary to the employment of the military. The majority of army officers think that the express companies have not gone as far as they should in guarding the property confided to them.

MISS ELIZABETH FAIRFAX GAINES, of Warrenton, Va., was married the other day to Chief Justice Thomas Smith, of New Mexico. Four clergymen officiated in the ceremony and there were twenty-six bridesmaids.

MRS. ANNIE STRATHMORE, "a living picture" in Boston was badly scalded through the accidental overheating of the water in which she performed the representation of "The Birth of the Pearl."

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

WATERSTREET.

Albert Rutherford and family, of Altoona, are visiting at James Davis'.

Calvin Hampshire, who is employed at Tyrone, spent Sunday with family in this place.

There are no new cases of diphtheria reported yet and those who have been sick are recovering.

M. C. Brode, Spruce Creek's popular pedagogue, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends hereaways.

Lugretta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morder, died October 17, 1894, aged 5 months and 9 days.

Miss Grace Davis and Samuel Sprankle, of this place, spent Saturday and Sunday in Hollidaysburg.

Mrs. Staley, of Altoona, Miss Walters and Miss Reed, of Union Furnace, were guests at the home of Mr. Wait's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Knode, of Alexandria, spent Sunday with Mrs. Knode's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shaffer.

The society of Christian Endeavor continues to grow in interest. The leader for the next meeting will be John Morder.

Wm. Gussaman, who has been spending some time in Cambria county, has returned home and will spend a few days with his family.

Quite a number of people from this place went to hear the Fisk Jubilee Singers at Alexandria on Saturday evening. From what we can hear all were pleased.

Prof. Swigart, of Juniata College, paid our school a visit on Friday afternoon. He gave the school a very instructive talk and also entertained us by reading "The Boys," from O. W. Holmes, which was highly appreciated by the school. This was Prof. Swigart's first visit to us but hope it will not be the last.

Mrs. Marie Bullick died October 16, 1894, aged 80 years, 6 months and 27 days. She was a kind and loving mother of nine children—one daughter and eight sons. Only the daughter and two sons are living. Most of her life was spent at Pine Grove, where she leaves many friends to speak well of her. Of late years, up until her death, she had a kind home at Waterstreet with her son, Robert Bullick. Services were conducted at the house on the 18th by Rev. Stephen Traver, taking for his text Psalms 90: 10. Many friends gathered to pay their last respects to one of God's saints, she having been a life long member of the M. E. church. When the angel of death drew near she was ready with these words, "Have the gates wide open." Interment took place at Franklinville.

Death has come to us again; this time not to the mother or wife, but one of whom our Savior spake when he said "Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Now her seat in school is vacant, her voice is no longer heard among us, in the recitation room or on the play ground, but her memory is still with us, for she was a high, dutiful and gentle pupil and was loved by both teacher and pupils. Celia Tippery died Sunday evening at 7.30, Oct. 21, 1894, after an illness of one week with diphtheria. Celia bore her severe suffering with patience and a fortitude, which would have done honor to one of more years. Her last words were, "I am going home to be with Jesus." The widowed mother has the sympathy and help of the people in her hours of sad affliction. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Traver on Monday at 4 o'clock. She was aged 9 years and 16 days.

On Friday evening, 26th inst., we had the pleasure of listening to a treat in the form of a literary entertainment given by the pupils of Shaffersville school, under the direction of their teacher, L. R. Smith. The exercises were of a high order and could not fail to please and at the same time instruct both pupil and audience. The work of the smaller pupils, especially, in representing the thirteen original states and Florida was commendable, each one representing his or her state with a natural product or leading industry. Remarks were made by Rev. Travor and others and a talk given by Prof. Swigart, of Juniata college, on the value and great benefit to pupils of just such exercises. The evening was a success and reflects credit to the energy of both teacher and pupils and we trust Bro. Smith will continue the good work. The only drawback we could observe was the conspicuous absence of patrons, who, of all people, should be the most interested.

J. H. W.

CASSVILLE.

Rev. Kauffman has begun a protracted meeting at Newburg.

We are pleased to state that Rev. R. H. Stine is slowly improving.

Rev. Rutan, of the M. P. church, preached a very practical sermon last Sunday evening.

Mrs. J. O. Heaton and family, who are visiting her sister, Mrs. Fraim, of Harrisburg, are expected home this week.

Corn husking is about over and the farmers report an excellent yield and of good quality. Corn is now selling at 45 and 50 cents per bushel.

Mrs. Dr. Hinchman, daughter of James Henderson, is visiting her old home. Her brother, T. R. Henderson, of Saltillo, called to see her on Monday.

N. W. Greenland, H. M. Corbin and J. O. Heaton had the pleasure of taking dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Swope last Sunday at the old Baptist church. Mrs. Swope is an excellent cook and an estimable lady.

H. E. Green and wife entertained the members of the Beavertown band on last Saturday evening. Amon Horton, director of the band and who wears a silk hat on "special occasions for the purpose of taking up a collection," marched the band to the different business places of the town, where they discoursed some very excellent music. Wm. E. Wilson, leader and instructor of the Dobin City band, of West Virginia, played the cornet with the boys.

A three days' meeting, beginning on Friday, was held at the old Baptist church, 3 miles north of Cassville. Your correspondent was present on Sunday. The day was beautiful but the attendance was not as large as on former occasions, from the fact that it was not announced publicly from some unexplained reason. Elder Norton, of Virginia, preached to a very attentive audience in the morning and afternoon. The Elder said, during his discourse, that it was characteristic of the old School Baptist that they fulfill their promises. If one of them owes a debt of ten dollars and promises to pay at a certain time, you were sure of the money. What a good thing if this could be truthfully said of all.

TROUGH CREEK.

Delightful fall weather.

A Populist meeting will be held in the Calvin school house on next Friday night.

H. D. Taylor, of Todd, bought a number of sheep in this section during the past week.

Mrs. G. W. Hazzard, of Altoona, came down to pay a visit to some of her many friends in this section.

Elder Norton, of Virginia, an able preacher of the Old School Baptist faith, assisted Elder Funk in holding his meeting.

I am informed that M. R. Brenneman intends razing one of his houses in this valley and removing it to the farm he bought near Huntingdon.

Harry Holabaugh, our champion fiddler, was so excited recently on account of an increase in his family that it makes little difference which hand holds the bow.

Our pleasant Republican friend, W. L. Swope, wears a double smile on account of an increase in his family, which he hopes will swell the Republican vote in 1915.

A history of the recruiting and service rendered by the company of which J. Frank Wright was a member would be interesting reading to many of the surviving who had friends and relatives in the company who are readers of the ITEM.

An agent was in this valley during the past week to introduce and sell a road making machine, which he says will make as much road for $25 as can be made for $75 under the present system. If a test will prove this proposition the sooner our authorities purchase one the better. The farmer who would undertake to harvest his grain and hay like it was done fifty years ago would be considered an old fogie very much behind this age of improvement and yet we are doing the very same thing in our road making that is for the accommodation of the public every day in the year.

I don't claim to be a hunter, as I never seem to have time for the sport, but I claim to do my full share in furnishing subsistence for some kinds of game. I was informed by different persons before the season came in that turkeys were very plenty and that squirrels were very scarce. There was much more shooting in the woods before turkey season came in than has been since and I have been informed by those who have been hunting since the season came in that they have failed to find any turkeys and that there is but little sign. The presumption is that most of them were killed before the season came in. This is so every fall and thus it will be until game season of all kinds come in and go out at the same time. The law abiding and as a rule those who provide for the sustenance of the game get none and those who have no regard for the law get the game.

MOUNT UNION.

Mrs. William Ewing, of McVeytown, visited friends in town on Sunday.

W. W. Withington, of Washington, D. C., is visiting friends in town.

The employees of the chair factory have been reduced to eight hours per day.

Mrs. James Clayton, of Bellwood, visited her sister, Mrs. Geo. Schmlttle, last week.

Rev. Wm. Brill will begin a protracted meeting in the M. E. church here on Sunday evening.

District president J. E. Giffin, of Saltillo, paid W. C., No. 346, P. O. S. of A., of this place, an official visit.

Clarence Postlethwaite, of Roanoke, Va., with his family, was the guest of friends in this place a few days recently.

The band marched over a route which included the principal streets in town on Saturday evening discoursing some fine music.

The platform around the P. R. R. station has undergone a complete renovation. This is very good, but a new station would do better.

Mr. and Mrs. John Yeaple, of Altoona, formerly of this place, brought the body of their 19 months'-old child to this place on seashore Wednesday morning for burial in the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

LATTA GROVE.

Latta Grove school is moving along nicely.

Wilson Dell will soon move into his new house.

Elmer Bowman and wife are visiting her parents.

Dell & Bowman brothers have a nice flock of 17 turkeys.

Michael Stever will slaughter the boss porker of this section.

Coal and gold operations in this valley will be resumed this week.

Mrs. Rebecca Walker has improved her house by adding a coat of white paint.

The farmers are busy cribbing their corn. The crops are better than expected. Isaac Dell has finished housing his.

Frank Pheasant is moving some of his household goods to the Barney Kelley house. He will locate here for at least five years. We have badly needed a blacksmith at this place and Frank is a good workman.

Marvelous Results.

From a etter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with neumonia succeeding all grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing wound last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she coud not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highy satisfactory in resutls." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons', Mapeton and Mill Creek.

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For

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—o—

The only preparation that will restore the hair in all its original elegance, and is a positive and perfectly safe cure for baldness. Stops hair from falling, make it grow thicker and long. Use no dye. Seven Sutherland Sisters' Scalp Cleaner is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing it has no equal,

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PRICE. { Hair Grower $1.00. Six (6) bottles for $5.00
Scalp Cleaner 50 cents.

—o—

See the photograph of the seven Sutherland Sisters (group) on every box. Ladies should not fail to use the Seven Sutherland Sisters Dressing Combs. The Ladies are particularly requested to call and see the ladies with long beautiful hair. At the store of

CONSULTATION FREE.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY. | **Thos. S. Johnston, Agt.,**

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OPERA HOUSE SHOE STORE.

Latest Styles and Best Fitting

That can be had from first class Factories.

Our motto, as heretofore, shall

Be to give our patrons the BEST GOODS

Possible for the LEAST MONEY.

We shall be pleased to haue

You examine styles and prices,

Whether you purchase or not.

Respectfully,

D. S. LYNN & CO.,

Huntingdon, - - - Penna.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

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Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

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Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not Delay.

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$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 31, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—New millinery goods this week at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—The second month of our borough schools closes next Friday.

—Mrs. W. L. Wright and child, of Colfax, left yesterday to visit friends in Altoona.

—Edward Bailey recently moved from Union township to L. D. Himes' house on Callowhill street.

—B. B. Shore last Thursday moved from Union township to one W. H. Rex's tenant houses on Spring street.

—James Brene last week moved from Union township to one of W. H. Spangler's houses on Campbell street.

—Mapleton was well filled last Thursday by people from the neighboring townships. Such occasions cement friendships.

—Rev. John Price, of Renfrew, Pa., spent a few days of the past week among friends and former neighbors in this vicinity.

—W. H. Marlin yesterday moved from Mapleton to Curwensville. They were very good neighbors and the ITEM regrets their removal.

—Children's caps at reduced rates this week at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—Marshall Yocum left last week on an extended visit among friends in Pittsburg, Indiana, Illinois and the west. The ITEM wishes him a pleasant trip.

—Nineteen new subscribers to the ITEM have been booked within the past week. This is the kind of testimonials that make glad the publisher's heart.

—W. L. Johnston, Harry Reed and J. W. Kauffman constituted a trio of Huntingdon dignitaries who perambulated the streets of our borough last Sunday evening.

—G. D. Wood and A. C. Fisher attended the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the organization of Lewistown Lodge No. 97, I. O. O. F., last Wednesday. They had a splendid time.

—David Shore, collector of taxes for Union township, will be represented at Sheridan school house in Trough Creek valley next Saturday for the purpose of receiving the taxes for that portion of the district.

—Two more car loads of the new bridge arrived yesterday. All the iron and part of the timber for tresselling are now on the ground and the bridge companys employees are also here ready to begin work.

—FOR RENT.—The store room in Mapleton known as Rex's "old reliable" stand. Best location in the town and an excellent opening for the proper party. For further particulars call on or address, W. H. Rex, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—FOR RENT—Store room, shoemaker shop and dwelling house in Mapleton. Possession of store room and shop given at any time, and of dwelling house April 1, 1895. For further particulars call on or address George L. Smith.

—Rev. P. A. Baker, of Cassville, passed through town last Wednesday evening on his way to Maze, Juniata county, to attend the United Christian conference which convened Thursday in Whiteland church, at the above named place.

—The Repauno Chemical company have completed their dynamite magazine at this place and will stock it shortly with all grades of explosives. These will be sold at manufacturers' prices. A. B. Gillam has been appointed salesman and distributing agent at this point.

—A. W. Wright, of Trough Creek valley, last week received at this station from Ney, Ohio, a seven-months' old Oxforddown ram which weighed over 140 pounds. It was a beauty and the infusion of new high grade blood into the flocks of Trough Creek will undoubtedly be conducive of good results.

—A literary and dramatic entertainment will be given in the band hall Friday evening, November 16th, under the auspices of the ladies' aid society of the M. E. church. Admission 15 and 10 cents. Refreshments will be served the same evening in the room underneath the hall by the same society. The patronage of the public is solicited.

—H. H. Swope, county surveyor, was engaged on Monday running a line dividing Brady township into two election districts.

—R. C. Yocum went to Cumberland county Monday evening. His family is visiting there and one of his children we are informed is quite sick.

—The Phillips Glass Company have built a new sand drier at their works south-west of town whereby their facilities for drying sand are doubled.

—While attending to his duties at Mapleton Sand Company's works last Friday morning P. M. Hooper was caught between two moving trucks, which resulted in the partial dislocation of his left hip and crushing of the flesh.

—Mrs. Alice White recently moved from one of L. M. Speer's houses on Railroad street to W. F. Gillam's tenant house on Main street. Michael Nelson has moved from A. B. Gillam's house to the house vacated by Mrs. White.

—John A. Gayton, wife and son and Mrs. Dr. G. C. Borst, of Mount Union, and Mrs. George C. Rothwell, of Smyrna, Delaware, who were in town last Thursday to witness the reunion, took occasion to call at the ITEM office. We regret that duty elsewhere prevented us from being present at the time and hope our friends may find it convenient to call again and often.

—John G. Love, the Republican candidate for president judge of this district, spent yesterday forenoon in Mapleton. Nearly all of our voters had the privilege of making his acquaintance. Mr. Love is a native of Centre county, was educated at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, was a member of the 22nd Penna. Cavalry during the war, graduated from the law university at Albany, New York, in 1867 and has since been considered one of the leaders of the Centre county bar. He is eminently qualified for the position of judge.

Epworth League Entertainment.

The second monthly literary exercise under the auspices of the Epworth League of this place will be held in the M. E. church, next Sunday at 7.30 P. M. A cordial invitation is given to all. Following is the program:

Singing.
Recitation, "How Little Katie Knocked at the Door of Heaven"—Emma Hooper.
Dialogue, "Rhymes and Reasons"—Samuel Stroup and J. Lee Rex.
Oration—J. G. Dell.
Duet, "The Best Friend is Jesus"—Jesse Brumbaugh and Edgar Griffin.
Recitation, "Burial of Moses"—Clara Fisher.
Recitation, "Lazarus and the Rich Man"—M. L. Rex.
Solo, "Trust On"—Mrs. Lou Spangler.
Address—Rev. F. W. Curry.
Recitation, "One of Many"—Katie I. Long.
Chorus, "Sing On"—Choir.
Benediction.

A Chester Hill Wedding.

Miss Ella Peters, of Chester Hill, was married to Mr. William H. McNerlin, of Osceola, at the residence of her brother, Levi Peters. in Chester Hill, at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening. The wedding was a very pretty one indeed and was witnessed by the immediate friends of the bride and groom only. Rev. A. W. Maxwell, of the United Brethren church, performed the ceremony. The bridesmaid was Miss Ella Rumberger and Eli Hall, of Osceola, stood for the groom. The bride was attired in a neat gown of gray silk and wore white chysanthemums. The wedding march was played by Miss Carrie Wagner. At the completion of the ceremony the usual congratulations were extended the couple, and Mrs. Levi Peters served a splendid supper to the thirty-five persons present. The table was loaded with fried chicken, cold ham and beef, hot coffee, jellies, preserves, grapes, cakes, etc. The party broke up about 12 o'clock.

Miss Peters is a pretty, dark-eyed girl with a pleasant disposition, and she has secured in Mr. McNerlin an industrious and well-to-do husband, who holds a lucrative position at the tannery in Osceola, where the couple will make their home. She received a number of useful presents.—*Philipsburg Ledger.*

Four Big Sucesses.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. B.O'Connor & Sons

Local Institute Proceedings.

The local institute which was held here on the 27th inst., was one of the most interesting educational meetings that has ever been held in this town. The meeting opened at 10 o'clock A. M. by singing "America." Devotional exercises were conducted by Supt. S. G. Rudy. The president and secretary having been appointed by the committee, the institute proceeded to elect a vice president and assistant secretary, which resulted in the election of W. H. McGowan vice president and W. F. Stitt assistant secretary.

We then had some very interesting recitations by some of the pupils of Nos. 1 and 2 schools: "Welcome," Jettie Moore; "I'll Try and I Can't," Charley O'Connor; "Pussy's Class," Ada Wilson.

In the absence of I. N. Swope, Supt. Rudy opened the subject of "Reading." He says that we should require pupils to prepare the lesson by referring to other books outside of the text books, i. e., study the author and his life. The subject was further discussed by W. H. McGowan, whose most important idea was to have the pupils to thoroughly understand the meaning of the words; J. H. Tate, whose idea is to teach quotations from authors; G. W. Wright, who said reading is the root of all branches; Dr. W. J. Campbell, an ex-teacher, gave us a very interesting talk on the advancement which has been made in reading; E. Guy Rex gave a few of hts ideas on the subject, and J. G. Dell closed the discussion by giving a very practical talk on the subject.

The subject of "Physiology and Hygiene" was then talked on intelligently by Dr. W. J. Campbell. In his talk he gave us some excellent methods for teaching the subject. He impressed the fact that hygiene is the more important. Prof. W. M. Benson then gave us a short talk on the subject. He says that owing to the condition of the pupils who come from different families and who are indifferent in regard to cleanliness, it is very difficult to keep the school room in a healthful condition. We should have the room in such a condition that our pupils leave in the evening with as good health as they had in the morning. Prof. Ezra Lehman said we need more hygiene and less physiology; moral training is applied in the teaching of hygiene. Prof. Lehman's talk was very instructive. The subject was further discussed by Supt. Rudy.

The institute then adjourned to meet at 1.15 P. M.

The institute opened at 1.30 P. M., by the schools singing "The Brook."

We then had two recitations by pupils of No. 2 school: "Shan't and Won't," by Iva Chilcote; "The Three Bells," by Grover Kelley.

The subject of "History" was opened by W. H. McGowan, who is opposed to the committing of all the dates in the history but to commit only the most important. The subject was further discussed by W. F. Stitt, J. H. Tate, E. Guy Rex and Prof Lehman. We feel compelled to quote one of Prof. Lehman's utterances and we hope that the printer will put in glowing type. He said, "TEACH PATRIOTISM IN ITS FULLEST SENSE." J. G. Hicks, a director, then gave a short talk on the subject. Miss Alice Somers gave us a very practical talk on the subject. She says to be sure to teach history as a reality. Prof. Benson then impressed the fact that we are making history every day; that history is modern as well as ancient.

We then had some exercises by the pupils of Nos. 3 and 4 schools: "The Dark Side of the Picture," Miss Mary Spanogle; "The Bright Side of the Picture," Miss Minerva Wilson. A song exercise was given by No. 3 school which was followed by a recitation entitled "A Slave's Dream," by Miss Alda Parker. E. Guy Rex then played a banjo solo.

The topic, "The duty the parent owes to the school," was discussed excellently by director J. G. Hicks. We should like to publish his entire talk but space will not permit, so we will just give a few quotations from his remarks: The parent should never criticize the teacher before his children nor allow the children to criticize their teacher at any time. The schools of any community are just what the parents make them. The teacher, sometimes, is criticized and invariably it will be found that the critic is a person who has no personal knowledge of school or teacher. We should personally acquaint ourselves with the working of our schools. Director A. M. Parker continued the discussion. He says that if a parent had a child out as an apprentice, the parent would at least inquire about his child when he sees the person who is drilling the child, but how many parents inquire of a teacher as to the progress of their child or children. Director I. N. Swope then discussed the subject further. He said when parents do visit the schools they should be very careful not to tell any of the short comings which they may see in the school room.

The subject of "The Teacher out of School" was then opened by Miss Emma Hooper, who read a very interesting paper on the subject. The following quotations from her paper will give the reader some idea as to the line of thought she followed: The teacher, especially in country districts, is expected to be a very model of propriety. A school teacher can not be too careful as to their every action inside as well as outside of the school room. Every teacher should endeavor to acquire something new in their own recitation. A teacher should not be found in any but the best society. R. N. McCarl further discussed the subject, "The duty the parent owes to the school." J. H. Tate then presented the subject of "Thoroughness" in an eloquent manner. He says not how much you teach but, how well you teach it. Dr. Campbell, J. G. Hicks and G. W. Wright gave further discussions. The institute then adjourned.

In all we had a fine time and an instructive meeting.

We must not forget to mention that we appreciated the presence of the animal of the canine species which the ladies of Huntingdon brought with them, so that in case the drivers should upset the carriages while fording the river, they would have a rescuer at hand.

By the authority given me by the committee, I extend the thanks of the teachers of Mapleton to all teachers, parents and directors who favored us with their presence at our meeting. Come again.

E. GUY REX, Sec.

Local Institute.

A local instttute will be held at Sheridan school house in Union township next Saturday. The following programme has been arranged and patrons and directors are cordially invited to participate in the exercises:

Devotional exercises.
Singing—"America."
"Incentives"—E. Guy Rex and J. H. Tate.
"The duty the parent owes to the school"—J. G. Hicks and J. G. Dell.
"History"—S. L. Glasgow.
"Mental Arithmetic"—R. A. Ramsey and Milton B. Wright.
"The English Language"—I. N. Swope and W. J. Stitt.
"Discipline"—Scott Wible and W. T. Smith.

SALTILLO.

We are still listening for the promised wedding bells near the patriotic hall.

Mrs. M. A. Peck, of Osceola, is visiting her mother, Mrs. S. A. Giffin, in her illness.

F. M. Berminger, our corpulent and jovial miller, has returned from a visit to his original home, Catawissa, and reports a pleasant time.

Building and general improvement is the watchword, despite the general depression.

Our M. E. minister visited a number of his members on Saturday and urgently requested them to be present at regular preaching service Sunday evening. Accordingly at the appointed time the congregation assembled in anticipation of services when, to their sad disappointment, it was learned that their good minister had been suddenly overtaken with an illness, when prayers were offered in behalf of his recovery, and at this writing we are informed that he is able to sit up and with the skillful aid of his physician, we hope he may be able to fill his next appointment. The extent of his disease and nature thereof is reported as yet unbroken, and the entire congregation extend their prayers for his return to his fold. A good brother has just informed us his disease is la grippe or a return of disease contracted last winter. Our sincere wishes are that he may speedily recover.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and clean and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Song.

Swallow, foretelling a rainy day,
Skimming the swaths of the new-mown hay,
Fly high, fly low,
I'd have you know,
Naught care I of tomorrow's weather,
For my love and I will be together,
And when that my love and I do meet—
"Sweet" did you say little bird? "Sweet, sweet."

Swallow foretelling a sunny sky,
Merrily circling the poplars high,
Fly high, fly low,
I'd have you know,
Or skies be sunny, or days be drear,
Naught care I for the morrow's weather,
My love is coming and will be here
My love and I will be together,
And when that my love and I do meet—
"Sweet" did you say little bird? "Sweet, sweet."

—Good Words.

THE OLD OAK CHEST.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

She was all alone.

It was quite a new experience to Dotty, this housekeeping business. She had theorized a good deal over "Handy Housekeepers," "Comprehensive Cook Books" and "Home Guides," but she never had any practical experience before, and now, up in these wild woods, the helm of domestic affairs was unexpectedly placed in her hands, and hers alone.

She liked the woods and the river; the meadows all starred with daisies; and the long, low farmhouse, with its red brick chimney-stacks; its trellises all bending with the weight of vines; the old stone-walled garden, where ripening currants hung like ruby fingers, and the green gooseberries seemed to absorb the very sweetness of the sunshine into their translucent hearts.

To her mind it was a deal nicer than the city flat, with the milkman yelling, the hand-organ droning, the everlasting clouds of dust. And today, when Aunt Themis wanted to go to hear her favorite elder hold forth at camp-meeting, Dotty volunteered to stay and get the dinner for Reuben and Rankin, her two tall cousins.

"La, child," said Aunt Themis, "you don't know nothin' about cookin'!"

"But indeed I do!" asseverated Dotty. "I can make a chicken-fricassee as well as you, Aunt Themis. I watched the way you did it last Saturday; and I know I can turn out a first-class cherry tart."

"Well," said Aunt Themis, a little doubtfully, "anyhow, there's plenty of good rye bread and new milk, and nobody needn't to starve on that. And be sure, Dotty, you keep the doors bolted, and don't let tramps in, and blow the dinner horn at twelve precisely, and don't forget that brood of young turkeys in the barn chamber; and don't on no account leave the milk-room door open, for that new cat is the thievingest creeter you ever did see.

"Oh, I'll take care!" said Dotty, with the reckless audacity of ignorance. "Everything shall be quite—quite right. You'll see, Aunt Themis."

And after the old lady had departed, with many misgivings, Dotty drew a long breath of rapture, and executed an impromptu dance in the middle of the kitchen floor.

"Only think," she said, addressing the cat in the corner, "the whole house all to myself! Won't I get a superb dinner for Reuben and Rankin? I'll make a meringue tart, and ice cream, and vanilla puffs, and chocolate cake, and I'll try my hand at mock-turtle soup, and cream candy, and black coffee. And how I will surprise them! And as for bolting the doors, how utterly ridiculous it would be to shut out the beautiful sunshine, and the butterflies, and the sweet-scented air! This house always smells like blue mould when Aunt Themis is around; and of course nobody could get in while I am here. !"

So Dotty skimmed the pans for cream to make the ice cream, and stirred up the vanilla puffs, and grated chocolate for the cake, and put the two fat, little white chickens into the pot for the fricassee; and then, feeling herself every inch a housekeeper, she frisked away up stairs to make the beds.

But there was no question of beds, when once she was up stairs, where a huge old chest of some dark-stained wood stood open near the landing.

"The old oak chest!" cried Dotty, who was as full of romance as a white clover bloom is of sweetness. "And to think that Aunt Themis never let me look into it before!"

There was nothing very particular, after all, in it, only stuffy-smelling blankets, a moth-eaten gown or two, the brass-buttoned military coat in which Uncle Amaniah—dead these ten years—had been wont to rally on training days.

"Pshaw!" said Dotty. "There ought to have been a forgotten will there, or a skeleton at the very least. It's a humbug, that old chest!"

Just as this reflection passed through her mind, a whining. nasal voice sounded at the bottom of the little wooden stairway, which wound up like a corkscrew from below.

"Any old clothes to exchange for beautiful china vases, lady? Any cold victuals for a poor man?"

He was a stalwart, black-browed fellow, with villainous, slit-like eyes, and a tattered velveteen suit; and Dotty's heart stood still with terror for a second.

Oh, if she had only obeyed her Aunt Themis, and locked up these doors!

"No!" she said, shortly. "Go away!"

"Don't be hard on a poor fellow, miss!" whined the man.

And Dotty was quite certain that she saw the spout of Aunt Themis' old solid silver cream jug protruding from the flaps of his ragged velveteen pocket. At the same moment he began ascending the stairs with insolent deliberation.

In an instant all the doubts, the dreads, the possibilities, the horrors of the situation glanced across Dotty's mind.

Reuben and Rankin were in the distant meadow cutting grass; the tin horn, by means of which she usually summoned them, was hanging up down stairs at the back of the kitchen door.

Not a neighbor lived within sight or call. And here she was at this stealthy-faced brute's mercy. Would he gag her? Would he murder her? What was to become of Aunt Themis' gold beads and Reuben's new breast-pin, besides all the nice old silver which had descended to them from Grandmother Bluffet.

"No," said Dotty to herself, "for myself I do not care. But the silver shall be protected!"

With a quick glimpse of inspiration, she advanced toward the shambling fellow with the sinister face.

"There are some old garments in that big chest," said she. "You may look at them. Perhaps they will be what you want."

The eyes of the sinister man, who had by this time reached the top of the stairs, glistened. He promptly advanced, and bending over the side of the monstrous chest, peered into its depths.

"Most anything'll work in my trade," said he. I ain't no ways pa'tickler, because—"

Now was Dotty's time. As he bent over, with at least two thirds of his body in the old chest, she sprang alertly forward and buddled the other third into the stuffy recesses.

The tramp dropped like a huge overgrown kitten into the flannel blankets. In a second Dotty had the lid shut down, and had turned the key.

"Now I've got you!" said Dotty, all triumphant, though disheveled. "Oh, yes, kick and pound all that you like, but you'll not get out until Reuben and Rankin are here!"

And flying down stairs, she seized the old tin horn and blew a blast which echoed over hill and dale.

Reuben, swinging his scythe, stopped to listen, Rankin dropped his whetstone, and Miles Ruggles, the hired hand, cried out:

"Je-ru-salem! it ain't twelve o'clock yet?"

"There's something up, anyhow!" cried Reuben, making a grasp at the linen coat which hung on the nearest tilberry bush.

"Mother ain't home, and Dotty is all alone!" exclaimed Rankin.

"Wal, ef there's anything extraordinary on the carpet," declared Miles, "I ain't a goin' to be left out in the cold!"

Up hill and down dale, over log-bridged stream and across hummocky swamp, hastened the three brave recruits, without loss of time, and rushed, all abreast, into the kitchen door.

Dotty stood there, with the broom in one hand and a saucepan of boiling water in the other, pale but resolute.

"Dorothy," cried Reuben, "what on earth is the matter?"

"He's up stairs!" gasped Dotty.

"Who is up stairs?" demanded Rankin, as he reached down a loaded revolver from the very top shelf in an odd little three-cornered cupboard.

"And I think he's kicking through the side of the chest!" faltered Dotty, clinging to Rankin's arm.

"Je-rusalem!" again remarked Miles Ruggles, under his breath.

"Who?" persisted Reuben. "What chest?"

The burglar!" said Dotty. "He's in the old chest up stairs. I tipped him into it. And, oh, I was so afraid afterward that he would suffocate to death, because he was so still for a minute or two. But when he began to kick," said Dotty, with a little gasping breath, "and swear, I knew he was all right."

"I should think so!" said Reuben, with a lowering brow. "How did the villain get in, Dotty?"

"I—I left all the doors open," confessed Dotty, with a conscience-stricken air. Aunt Themis told me not to; but I thought there was no harm. And I had hardly got up stairs, when he came shuffling up, and I saw the old silver milk-jug in his pocket. He wanted old clothes, and I told him we had some in the chest, and when he stooped over to look, I just pushed him in."

"Brave little heroine!" said Rankin.

"And locked it tight," nodded Dotty.

"The best thing you could have done!" declared Reuben, admiringly.

"Je-rusalem!" commented Miles Ruggles, smiting the kitchen table with one horny palm.

So up they proceeded, in solid phalanx, and released the velveteen captive, who was very sullen and completely bathed with perspiration, in consequence of the vain efforts he had made to get free.

"Come?" roared Reuben, who was a young giant of six feet odd inches, and broad proportionately, as the miserable prisoner scrambled out and stood cowering before them. "What are you doing here?"

"Old clothes in exchange for china vases!" he faintly stammered.

"Then what are you doing with our silver milk pitcher and ten forks in your coat pockets?" demanded Reuben.

"And what the Je-rusalem business hev you a-prowlin' round and scarin' the women-folks?" said Miles Ruggles, coming valiantly to the front. "Here, Rankin, I'll get up the old one-hoss wagon—your ma's got the shay—an' cart the feller off to Justice Gilliland's. He'll settle him in quick time, I tell ye what. Jest tie the fellow's hands, and make him all ship-shape. That's all I ask of you!"

So the sinister scoundrel, in black velveteen, was borne unceremoniously off by stout Miles Ruggles, as the first stage toward a two years' captivity in the nearest State's Prison; and Dotty was relieved at last from the incubus of his presence.

First she laughed at Rankin's idea that she was a heroine, and then she cried and shuddered at her vivid perception of the terror she had endured.

"But Reuben and Rankin," she said, "you must promise—solemnly vow—never to tell Aunt Themis that I disobeyed her and left the door open."

And the two young men bound themselves solemnly ever to keep the vow of eternal silence upon the subject.

So the chicken fricassee was made, and the vanilla puffs; but the ice cream was postponed indefinitely, and the chocolate cake remained forever a disembodied ideal. And it took the two young men all the afternoon to console Dotty.

And when Aunt Themis came home, full of the preacher, and the brethren, and the camp meeting, they all listened in dutiful silence, and she never once mistrusted that anything had happened.

"But I'm sure," whispered Dotty to Rankin, when they went out together to get a pail of spring water, "it will always be a lesson in obedience to me."—Saturday Night.

Good Housekeeping says "Never sleep with your face turned toward a near wall."

SAW HIS CHILDREN BURN.

REV. ROSS TAYLOR'S HOUSE DESTROYED BY FLAMES.

It Was a Well of Fire—Mr. Taylor Saved His Wife and One Child—Two of His Boys Escaped From Windows—His Other Four Children Were Lost.

A terrible fire occurred at South Nyack, N. Y., which destroyed the fine new residence of the Rev. Ross Taylor, son of the Rev. William Taylor, Bishop of Africa. Four of Mr. Taylor's children were burned to death, and three workmen were seriously injured.

The house, which was situated on the South Mountain, in Nyack, is a conspicuous place, was built quite recently and was a handsome stone structure. It stood near the top of the hill, just west of Hillside avenue.

It seemed to be in absolute darkness when, at 4.19 o'clock, a cry of fire was raised. In a moment the whole house seemed aflame.

By the time the people were on the streets the blaze lit up much of the surrounding country, and when the firemen and volunteers and spectators arrived near the burning house it was enveloped in flames, and the dreaded work of the fire had been accomplished.

So far as can be learned, Mrs. Taylor was the first person in the house to discover that it was on fire. She roused her husband. There was no time for investigation. Their room was already filling with smoke, and when the door was opened the flames were seen to be reaching through every part of the house.

It was a question whether they could get out with their own lives. They made a rush for the door, half stifled by the clouds of spark-charged smoke, and succeeded in getting out. When they turned to look at their house they saw that it was doomed, and knew that in all probability their six children had perished among the flames.

Their agony was lessened in a degree when it was learned that two of the children, Stewart and William, had got out of a window on the third floor, and that Michael M Mullady, a laborer, and two decorators, Edward Valenta and William Ruth, had escaped in the same way.

Everybody had to jump from this window, and it seems miraculous that nobody was killed. The boys, the oldest of whom is sixteen, were only slightly bruised by the fall, while his brother was unhurt, having slid down a board.

But meantime, in the rush of flame, Mr. Taylor's four other children were lost. There was no hope for them. They were hemmed in by flames, and amid cries and prayers they sank back to death. The children who lost their lives were Harriet, Ada, Arthur and Shultz, eleven, nine, seven and five years old respectively. They slept on the second floor. Their bodies were recovered from the ashes about 9 o'clock a. m., and the funeral took place at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at 11 a. m.

The house had been occupied by the family only two weeks when the terrible fire deprived them of their four children and their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and the two children barely escaped from the house with their lives.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Fatal Fire in a Flimsy Hotel Building in Seattle.

A fire which resulted in the death of sixteen persons and the injury of three more started in the West Street House, at Columbia and West streets, Seattle, Wash., about 1 a. m. At 3 o'clock the fire was under control, and an investigation of the ruins was made. All the dead were burned beyond recognition.

The flames started so fiercely that the occupants of the building were taken by surprise, and there was a wild panic, men and women jumping from the windows in their night clothing. An explosion was heard in the kitchen in the rear part of the second story by S. F. Butler, a son of the proprietor, and immediately the flames began to spread rapidly through the dry inner timber of the corrugated iron building, which is one of a series of two-story structures owned by J. N. Colman on the east side of West street.

Butler raised a cry of fire, which aroused some of the guests. The house was filled, and a rush for lite followed. The flames were already rushing through the long, narrow halls. Finding exit by the stairways cut off, the people began to drop from the windows on both sides of the building, the flames closely following them.

H. F. Butler, the proprietor of the hotel, was in bed when the fire was discovered, and narrowly escaped. His son, S. F. Butler, was night clerk. He says the fire undoubtedly originated from a kerosene lamp in the kitchen, which was on the upper floor near the rear wall.

In the inside room off the passageway, lying in a charred and blackened bed, there was found a man and wife and a little burned arm, showing that a little child was among the victims. The total number of dead is sixteen.

The victims identified by shreds of unburned clothing are: F. W. Boltman, Angus McDonald, C. Wilson Anderson, Mrs. J. W. Huffman and two daughters, Andrew Otteson, Mrs. Andrew Otteson.

DESTRUCTIVE PRAIRIE FIRES

Lives Lost and Thousands of Cattle Perish in the Flames.

The most destructive prairie fires in the history of Nebraska raged in Cherry, Thomas, Grant, Hooker and Sheridan Counties. They first started in Thomas County, in the Snake Creek Valley, and after once getting under headway, fanned by a stiff breeze, traveled westward into Cherry and Hooker Counties, with a speed and ferocity that was startling in the extreme. In these counties hundreds of thousands of head of cattle have been grazing, they having been sent from the southern portion of the State, where the drouth was heavy, and it was thought the most of them were burned, as they were in the direct path of the flames.

Near Mullen, on the ranch of L. E. Lasher, four lives were reported lost, including Lasher himself, and several thousands of tons of hay were burned.

AT Port-au-Prince, Hayti, President Hippolite and his minister of war had a hand-to-hand fight in the palace the other day. The minister of war was badly whipped in the encounter with his dusky chief.

Cabbage was the most widely used vegetable in England before the potato was introduced.

Never Too Late or Too Soon.

There is more lost in life from putting off from to-day till to-morrow what might be done on the instant than from any other cause. Fortune and fame have been thus wrecked, and in minor things it will not do to delay or trifle. A man hobbling on crutches for the rest of his life, caused by sprain, would have been a well, sound man, out of misery, if he had used St. Jacobs Oil when the mishap occurred. It is never too soon to get it never too late to use it. The great remedy for pain never tarries; it will do its work in ten minutes if it is allowed to do so. Treat pain as you would a mosquito—knock it out as soon as it bites.

Basutoland, Africa, has 113 schools with an enrollment of 5932 scholars.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

There is one milch cow in this country to every four inhabitants.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Success in Life

depends on the little things. A Ripans Tabule is a little thing, but taking one occasionally gives good digestion, and that means good blood, and that means good brain and brawn, and that means success.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

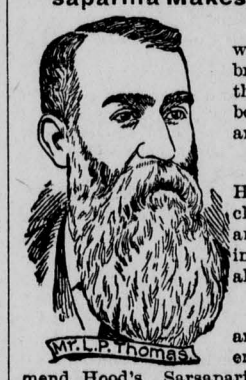
THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Pure Blood

Gives Perfect Health—Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Pure Blood.



"I became troubled with *sores* which broke out on me from the lower part of my body down to my ankles, dark, flat and

Very Painful.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cleared my system and healed the sores in a short time. It also improved my

Appetite

and benefited my general health. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all." L. P. THOMAS, Postmaster, Burton's Creek, Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best. 25 cents per box.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is safe, reliable and effectual because of the stimulating action which it exerts over the nerves and vital powers of the body, adding tone to the one and inciting to renewed and increased vigor the slumbering vitality of the physical structure, and through this healthful stimulation and increased action the CAUSE of the Pain is driven away, and a natural condition restored. It is thus that the Ready Relief is so admirably adapted for the Cure of Pain, and without the risk of injury which is sure to result from the use of many of the so-called pain remedies of the day.

It is Highly Important that Every Family Keep a Supply of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

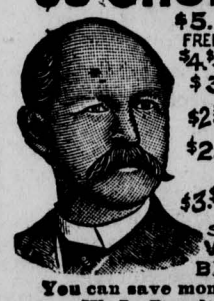
Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief.

STOPS PAIN

50 cts. a bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

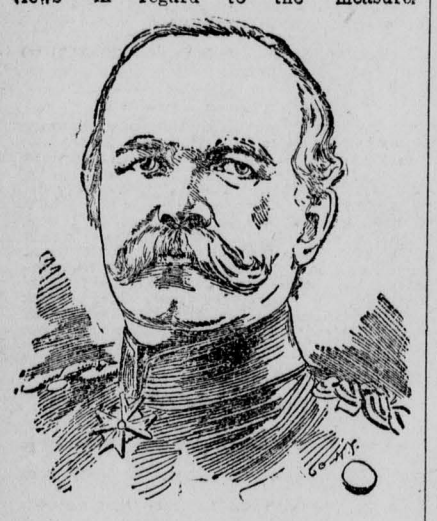
Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

CAPRIVI HAS RETIRED.

HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Count Botho zu Eulenburg, the Prussian Premier, Also Leaves the Cabinet—The Cause is Differences About Anti-Socialistic Measures—Sketch of Caprivi.

Chancellor von Caprivi, of Germany, and Count Botho zu Eulenburg, President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, have resigned. Emperor William has accepted both resignations. It is known that for some time past there has been considerable tension between the Chancellor and Count zu Eulenburg, owing to the former's views in regard to the measures



COUNT VON CAPRIVI.

to be submitted to the Reichstag for the repression of Socialists. The Chancellor is in favor of pursuing a moderate policy, while Count zu Eulenburg believes in the adoption of radical measures to obtain the end sought. It was said that at the recent meeting of the Prussian Council, held to consider the question of the repressive measures, a majority of the ministers supported Chancellor von Caprivi's views, but whether this is true or not is greatly a matter of conjecture.

It has been learned that the Chancellor resigned before a meeting of representative statesmen of the Federal States. This meeting showed the existence of great discord regarding the proposed Anti-Revolutionary bill. Count Von Eulenburg thereupon resigned.

Thus confronted by the double resignation, Emperor William abandoned his proposed visit to Blankenburg, for which place he was to have started that afternoon. The fact that the Emperor had given up his trip was announced in the official Reichsanzeiger without explanation. The Emperor gave an audience to Count von Caprivi and endeavored to induce him to withdraw his resignation, but the Chancellor was obdurate and refused to do so.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Emperor William then telegraphed to Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, Statthaltar of Alsace-Lorraine, requesting him to assume the Chancellorship. The dispatch adds that His Majesty also invited Dr. Miquel to succeed Count Eulenburg as President of the Prussian Ministerial Council.

The resignation of Chancellor Caprivi produced a great sensation in Europe. Count von Caprivi had succeeded by his moderate policy in securing the sympathy of all the Foreign Offices of Europe. It seems inexplicable that the German Emperor should create so grave a crisis in the domestic policy of the Empire at a moment when the illness of the Czar has brought the whole political life of Europe to a standstill. It is the general belief that Kaiser Wilhelm wishes to inaugurate a completely reactionary policy. Everybody is convinced that the new Chancellor will be as pacific as his predecessor.

General Count Georg Leo von Caprivi de Caprera de Monte Cucculi succeeded Prince Bismarck as Chancellor of the Empire shortly after the latter's retirement in March, 1890. He was born at Charlottenburg in 1831, being the son of a high legal funtionary in the service of Prussia. He entered the army in his eighteenth year and won rapid promotion. He served with distinction in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866, and in the Franco-Prussian war he acted as chief of staff to the Tenth Corps.

Swiftly ascending the steps of the military ladder, he was appointed in 1883 to the command of the Thirteenth Division at Metz. The next year he passed at a single bound from the army to the navy, succeeding Herr von Stosch on the latter's retirement from the head of the Admiralty. In a short time naval men by profession were amazed at the mastery of their arts and the perception of their interests which were displayed by a mere landsman and soldier like General von Caprivi. His administratian conclusively proved at least that he was a man with a rare power of adapting himself to new modes and lines of activity.

Soon after the present Emperor's accession the navy was reorganized and General von Caprivi was appointed to the command of the Tenth Army Corps, the command of the Imperial Fleet being vested in Admiral von der Goltz. During the manoeuvers in the autumn of 1889 the Emperor had a good opportunity to study the character of General von Caprivi, and later he was asked to accept the Chancellorship.

He was not anxious to accept the position, but his scruples and self distrust were finally overcome and he assumed the office which he has now resigned. During his term of office he has had several severe contests with the Reichstag, in all of which he has come out victorious.

NAVAL HOSPITAL CORPS.

The Annual Report of Surgeon-General Tryon.

Surgeon-General Tryon, in his annual report, points to the necessity of an organized hospital corps in the United States Navy. A central station on shore is advised, to be used exclusively for examining intended recruits, as far greater care is required in the selection of crews for the new cruisers than in the old ships where during long cruises under sail the men lived practically in the open air and the men's physical condition improved after enlistment. Now the conditions are reversed and only those nearest perfection in body should be enlisted.

Surgeon-General Tyron recommends that officers of his corps be detailed as naval medical attaches to the American Embassies abroad.

CONGREGATIONS SECEDE.

Resign Their Edifices and Form the New Evangelical Church.

At a meeting of the Pittsburg Conference of the Evangelical Church, composed of about 100 churches located in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, which was held at Johnstown, Penn., a resolution was passed severing all connection with the old Evangelical Church and entering into the new religious organization known as the United Evangelical Church.

A split in the Evangelical Conference took place in Pittsburg in 1887, and in 1891 two conferences were held. Lately the Pittsburg Conference obtained from Justice Williams a decision that the churches in the district, most of which had been built by the congregations and deeded prior to 1887 to the Evangelical Association, belong to the latter and that the conference is an independent body.

The withdrawal means that most of the property of which the seceders have had the use in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and New York, and which is valued at about $30,000,000, will revert to the Evangelical Association. A committee was appointed to confer with the Evangelical Association as to an amicable settlement of the property question. Ten delegates were chosen to the convention of the new church next month at Naperville.

RANAVALONA, Queen of Madagascar, imports all her dresses from Paris. She is thirty-three years old and very black, and her dynasty has been in power since 1700.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

42 MILK AND CREAM.

Decreased consumption lessened the wants of buyers and caused a generally slow market the past week. Values, however, hold firm, owing to the moderate supply offered. Surplus on the platforms brought an average of $1.62 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price remains at 3¼c. per quart net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,520,947
Condensed milk, gals	10,480
Cream, gals	36,957

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	24½	@	25
Western, extras	—	@	25
Western, firsts	21	@	23
Western, thirds to seconds	15	@	20
State—Extra	22	@	23
Firsts	19	@	21
Thirds to seconds	14	@	18
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	14	@	19
Seconds	—	@	—
Western Dairy	13	@	16
Factory, June, firkins	13½	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, white, fancy	—	@	10¼
Full cream, good to prime	9¼	@	9¾
State Factory—Part skims, choice	7	@	7⅛
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6¼
Full skims	—	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	20	@	22
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	23
Western—Prime to choice	19½	@	20
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 15	@	2 20
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	1 75
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	1 65
Red kidney, 1894, choice	2 10	@	2 15
White Kidney, 1893, choice	—	@	2 25
Black turtle soup, 1893	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 80	@	2 85
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 05
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Lemons	1 25	@	3 50
Prunes, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Peaches, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	8 00	@	10 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 25	@	2 65
Quinces, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Baldwin	1 50	@	1 75
Common qualities	75	@	1 25
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bush—box	2 25	@	2 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	14	@	18
Catawba	9	@	11
Concord	9	@	10
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	10
1894, common to fair	6	@	7½
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	10
Good to prime	8	@	9
Old odds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	45	@	55
Straw—Long rye	35	@	55
Oat	25	@	30
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, young ₱ lb	8	@	12
Chickens, Phila, broilers	12	@	20
Western	9	@	11
Jersey, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, spring, L. I. & East ₱ lb	17	@	18
Geese, ₱ lb	13	@	13½
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	3 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, St. & Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 62
Long Island	1 75	@	2 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 62
Red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	60	@	65
Hubbard	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	70
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Celery, ₱ doz. roots	10	@	15
Tomatoes, ₱ crate	50	@	75
Cucumbers, ₱ 100	1 25	@	1 75
Lima beans, ₱ bag	1 00	@	2 00
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
String beans, L. I.	60	@	75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	2 80	@	2 85
Spring Patents	3 40	@	3 70
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	55¾
December	—	@	57¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	57¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	35
Track mixed	35	@	38½
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	60	@	64
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Clover	8 75	@	9 25
Lard—City Steam	—	@	7¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12
Country dressed	8	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 37½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 60	@	5 75
Dressed	6½	@	9

How Hair Pins are Made.

For years the English and French controlled the manufacture of hair pins, and it is only within the last twenty years that the goods have been produced in this country to any extent. The machinery used is of a delicate and intricate character, as the prices at which the pins are sold necessitate the cheapest and most rapid process, which can only be procured by automatic machines.

The wire is made expressly for the purpose and put up in large coils, which are placed in a clamp, which carries it to the machine while straightening it. From there it runs into another machine, which cuts, bends, and by a delicate and instantaneous process sharpens the points. Running at full speed, these machines will turn out 120 hair pins every minute. To economize it is necessary to keep them running day and night.

The difficult part of the work is in the enameling, which is done by dipping the pins in a preparation and baking in an oven. Here is where the most constant and careful attention is required, as the pins must be perfectly smooth and the enamel have a perfect polish. The slightest particles of dust cause imperfections and roughness, which is objectionable.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The new rifle used by the Italian army sends a bullet with such force that it penetrates a log of solid ash to a depth of five inches at a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

Professor Chamberlain, an Englishman, is the Professor of the Japanese language and literature in the University of Japan.

MOTHERS and those about to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its torture, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding Nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and also the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child. During pregnancy, it prevents "morning sickness" and those distressing nervous symptoms from which so many suffer.

Tanks, Cottle Co., Texas.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I took your "Favorite Prescription" previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before.

Yours truly,

Cosda. Culpepper

A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE.

South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" the first month of pregnancy, and have continued taking it since confinement. I did not experience the nausea or any of the ailments due to pregnancy, after I began taking your "Prescription." I was only in labor a short time, and the physician said I got along unusually well.

MRS. BAKER.

We think it saved me a great deal of suffering. I was troubled a great deal with leucorrhea also, and it has done a world of good for me.

Yours truly,

MRS. W. C. BAKER.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS

from the great

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and *costs less than one cent a cup.*

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the Royal.

Geo. Edson

Com'r of Health, New-York City.

Both Ways Across the United States.

The greatest length of the United States from east to west is on the parallel of forty-five degrees north latitude; that is to say, from Eastport, Me., on the Atlantic Coast, to a point on the Pacific exactly fifty-two and one-half miles due west of Salem, Oregon. On the above parallel it is exactly 2768 miles long. Its greatest width, from north to south, is on the ninety-seventh degree of longitude, which extends through the United States in an almost direct line from Pembina, North Dakota, to Point Isabel, Texas. The greatest width is 1611½ miles.—St. Louis Republic.

Cold Cures.

Many bad colds come from bad digestion. When the stomach is out of order the body is liable to catch anything that is epidemic. Cold cures and complexion remedies are twins in therapeutics. One old prescription still holds good: Get into bed and stay there twenty-four hours; eat and drink nothing, not even water; the next day take an alcohol bath and rub every part of the body red with a coarse towel; swallow a mild laxative and drink a bowl of hot milk or thin gruel. This will cure a bad cold and a bad face, if the patient takes no more food for the day than is absolutely necessary.—Home and Farm.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN, BOYS AND YOUNG LADIES

Trained for a Successful Start in Business Life, taught how to get a Living, Make Money and become Enterprising, Useful Citizens at EASTMAN COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., On-The-Hudson, the only School in America devoted to this specialty. Situations provided for competent students. Refers to Patrons in every State and Graduates in nearly every city and town. Total expense of prescribed course $100 to $150. No class system, no vacations. Applicants enter any day. Address for catalogue, giving full information, CLEMENT C. GAINES, President, 30 Washington Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Bear in Mind That "The Gods Help Those Who Help Themselves." Self Help Should Teach You to Use

SAPOLIO

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal Chewing Gum

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

N Y N U—44

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ENGINES AND BOILERS

For all purposes requiring power. Automatic, Corliss & Compound Engines. Horizontal & Vertical Boilers. Complete Steam Plants.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS,
Elmira N. Y.
N. Y. Office, 41 Dey St.

Consumption

was formerly pronounced incurable. Now it is not. In all of the early stages of the disease

Scott's Emulsion

TRADE MARK.

will effect a cure quicker than any other known specific. Scott's Emulsion promotes the making of healthy lung-tissue, relieves inflammation, overcomes the excessive waste of the disease and gives vital strength.

For Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Anæmia, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Buy only the genuine with our trademark on *salmon-colored wrapper.*

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and $1.

"I wish I had not eaten that salad."

"Why? I thought it excellent."

"So it was, but it has given me indigestion. It distresses me fearfully."

"Oh, that's nonsense. Swallow this. You'll be all right in ten minutes."

"What is it?"

"A • Ripans • Tabule!"

"Do you carry them around with you?"

"I do, indeed! Ever since I heard about them I keep one of the little vials in my vest pocket."

Reunion of Scott's Artillery.

Thursday, October 25th, was the time fixed for the reunion of Scott's Artillery at this place and on that day the following named members of the old militia organization assembled at this place: Ralph Crotsley, Andrew Crotsley, James C. Wright, George L. Smith, Isaac Dell, Benj. Quarry, Michael Stever, Humphrey Chilcote, John G. White, W. W. Crotsley, S. P. Pheasant, G. W. Hazzard, Barton Greenland, Jesse Shore, H. H. Swope, John Banks, Samuel Bowman, Jno. A. Gayton, David Roland, J. Madison Wright, Reuben Chilcote, Jas. Monihen, Jno. M. Quarry.

A short business session, at which a temporary organization was affected, was held in the forenoon after which a parade took place. The line was formed as follows: Calvin band; members of first company of artillery represented the members from 1849 to 1854; Calvin drum corps; members of second and third companies, 1854 to 1861; Latta Grove drum corps; children of the four schools of this borough.

The parade was novel in appearance, there being in line persons of all ages from the wee tot scarcely able to keep up with the procession to the old gray haired and feeble ones who have far passed the allotted time of three score years and ten. In line was carried the old flag of Scott's Artillery and the drum used by the organization forty-five years ago. An officers' sash and epaulettes were also visible. The band and drum corps furnished good lively music which was highly appreciated by our people.

In the afternoon another business meeting was held. Following is the secretary's report of the business sessions:

A number of the survivors of Scott's Artillery met at Rex's hall at 11 o'clock, A. M. The meeting was called to order by Maj. Ralph Crotsley.

On motion of Orderly Sergeant, G. W. Hazzard, of Altoona, Maj. Crotsley was elected chairman and on motion of James C. Wright, of Union township, H. H. Swope was elected secretary.

Address of welcome was delivered by I. N. Swope. This was responded to by the chairman.

Owing to the arrangements for a parade the meeting adjourned until 1.30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of James C. Wright it was decided to form a permanent organization.

On motion of G. W. Hazzard the members proceeded to elect a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. The following officers were selected: Ralph Crotsley, president; J. D. Shore, vic president; H. H. Swope, secretary; James C. Wright, treasurer.

It was decided to hold a reunion ofall the survivors and their families at Mapleton in October 1895, the date to be fixed by officers.

A vote of thanks was extended to the citizehs of Mapleton for entertainment; to the lessees of hall for the privileges extended, and to the Calvin band and the drum corps which had lent so much to the success of the oocasion.

It was decided to establish with the secretary a depository of all such relics of the militia company as could be found and all members were requested to send such articles to the secretary.

The names of the members of the company from its organization, June 20, 1849, were called from the original rolls, and the feelings aroused are best described by the following letter from Thomas M. Wright, of Chicago, which was now read:

Captain Simeon Wright and surviving members of Scott's Artillery. Greeting:

FRIENDS AND COMRADES:

In reading the MAPLETON ITEM, I noticed the proposed reunion of the survivors of Scott's Artillery on the 25th of this month. It touched a responsive chord, which nothing but distance and time can prevent my being one of your number.

As I review memories' tablet and turn back to the first leaves of my membership with that organization, beginning with '59 (If my memory serves me correctly.) and continuing until '61, what pictures pass in review before my vision as I turn the leaves from that date until the close of the war, and so on up to the present time? What people under the sun have gone through and accomplished what we have?

But to return to the first page of our history, we see ourselves on drill days at Mapleton, gay with bright colorings; dinner of coarse at the old brick hotel kept by Uncle Johnnie Dean. Then again our long weary marches to Cassville, where, for the first time, I heard the "Star Spangled Banner," sang by Maj. Cresswell, and last, but not least, our taste of camp life at "Camp Patterson" (If I am correct in the name), where we had for our covering only "A" tents, with straw for beds, and had to subsist on such common food as cold ham, roast and fried chicken, mother's fresh bread and butter, pies, cakes and doughnuts by the bushel. What a week of privation and hardship, all for love of country!

Ah! how many of the brave boys realized, soon after, what real camp and field service meant, Doubtless, some of the number lie in southern graves, or possibly their bones may still be bleaching under a southern sun. But enough; I can recall perhaps a dozen names, who were living when last heard from, and who, I trust may be with you.

The only relic I have of my uniform is the cap and epauletts, which I occasionally bring out for amusement of some of the rising young soldiers of to-day.

Regretting very much my inability to be with you, and hoping you may all have a royal good time, I send best wishes for all the old boys who wore the red, white and blue of thirty-five years ago.

Respectfully Yours,
T. M. WRIGHT.

October 19. 1894.

A letter was also read from Philip Stever, of Fairfield, Iowa, but as it was not left with the secretary we are unable to reproduce it here.

Rev. D. H. Campbell, by request of the chairman, then addressed the meeting, complimented the organization in many ways and wished them many retnrns of the occasion.

A collection amounting to $1.55 was taken up and paid to secretary, to be used in paying postage and meeting other current expenses.

Adjourned.

[It was our intention to give some account of the history of this organization but cannot do so at this time. This first reunion of the survivors was a success, considering that all the arrangements were hastily and imperfectly made. Future reunions will undoubtedly be even more interesting.—ED.]

It May Do As Much For You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ili., writes us that he had a severe kidney troube for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especiay adop ted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle. At B. O'Connor & Sons'.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Union township, on or about May 30, 1894, a heifer rising three years old, with blue sides, white streak on back and a notch in right ear.

Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JACOB QUERRY.

Union Twp., Oct. 8, 1894.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—
(Assigned estate of John Kilgore.)

The undersigned assignee of John Kilgore of the township of Union, county of Huntingdon, Pa., in trust for the benefit of his creditors, by virtue of an order of the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, will expose the following described real estate to public sale upon the premises in Union township, in said county,

Tuesday, November 13, 1894,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, viz:

All that certain farm and tract of land situate in Smith's valley, Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands now or formerly of Levi Smith's heirs, Robert Parks, Allison Smith, James Fields and George Foster, containing 191 acres, 65 perches, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, frame barn and other out buildings. The farm lies about 5 miles from Mapleton, on road leading from Mapleton to Cassville.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid when property is struck down, 25 per cent. on confirmation of sale by the court, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by judgment or mortgage.

S. P. SMITH, Assignee.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS, Attys. Airy Dale, Pa
10-12-'94. Huntingdon, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of D. Locke, trustee to sell the real estate of Benj. Sollers, late of Springfield township, said county, deceased under proceedings in partition, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 327 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Saturday, the 27th day of October, A. D., 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund must present them or forever be debarred from participating in said fund.

Oct. 1, '94. JAS. S. WOODS, Auditor.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—
(Estate of Andrew and Mary Parsons, decd'.)

The undersigned, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, to sell the real estate of Andrew and Mary Parsons, both late of Shirley township, deceased, under proceedings in partition, will on

Friday, October 26, 1894,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, expose the following described real estate to public sale, on the premises in Shirley township, county of Huntingdon, Penna., viz:

All that certain TRACT OF LAND situate in the township of Shirley, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded by lands of Joseph Parsons, Thomas Vaughn and others, containing 68 ACRES, 18 PERCHES, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, one-sixth in two years thereafter, with interest, and one sixth at the death of Rebecca Parsons, interest thereon to be paid to her annually during her lifetime.

MARTIN A. PARSONS, Trustee,
McVeytown, Pa.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS, Attorneys,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by sending away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

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NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

I have just received from New York a New Stock of Goods of the Latest styles.

Hats, Bonnets,
Laces, Ribbons,
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A Cordial Invitation is extended to the ladies of Mapleton to call and examine them.

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